

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

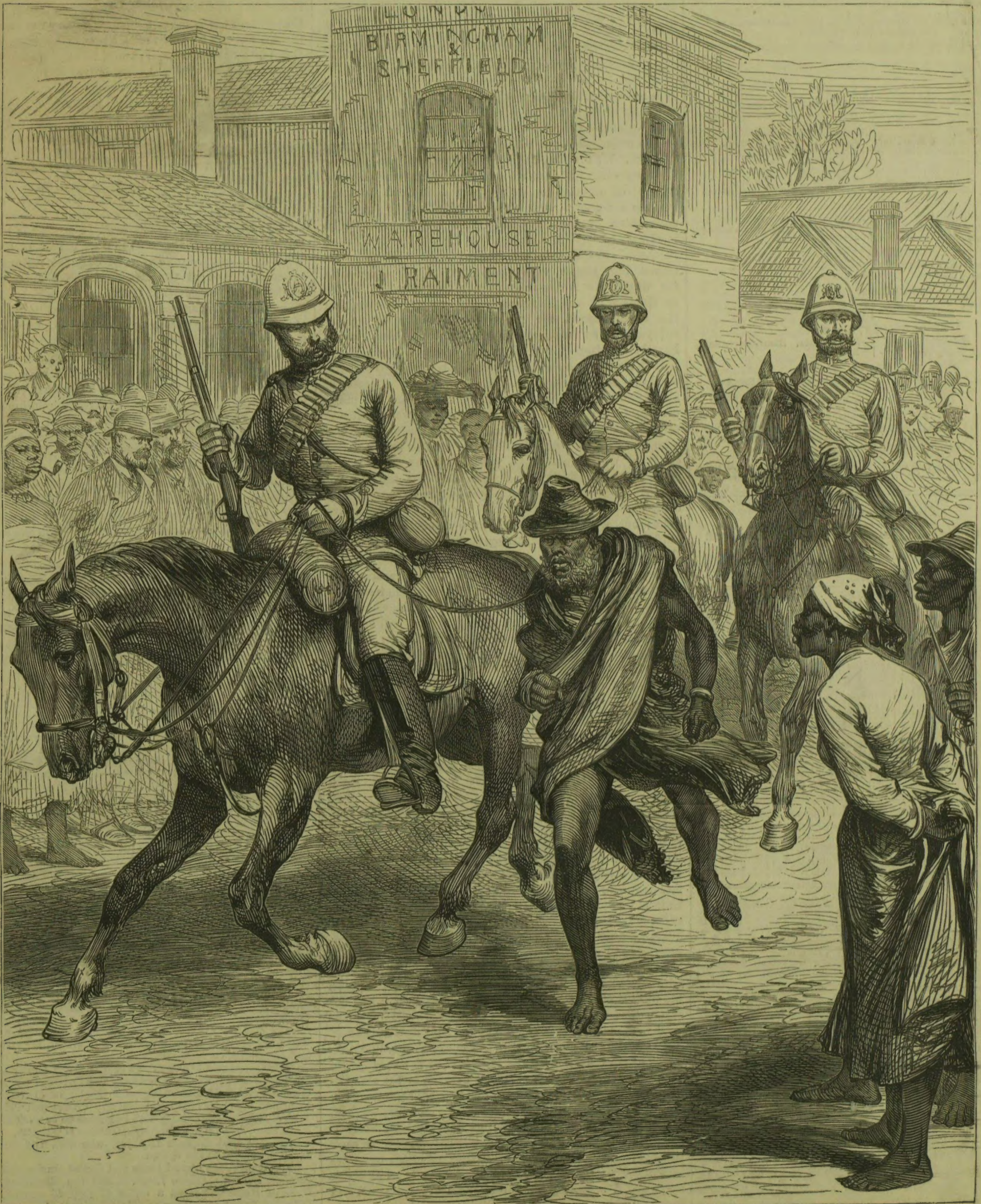


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No. 2043.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



BRINGING A KAFFIR CHIEF PRISONER INTO KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Dunphail, N.B., Lady Thurlow, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at 25, Merriem-square South, Dublin, Lady Carden, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at 4, Carlton House-terrace, Pall-mall, the Hon. Mrs. Eustace Vesey, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Kilkerran, Maybole, N.B., Lady Fergusson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church, Mitcham, by the Rev. Daniel F. Wilson, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. H. Dodd, M.A., Robert Morris Collier, only son of Robert Collier, of Douro-place, Kensington, to Eliza Mansell (Lizzie), eldest daughter of William Worsfold, of Hall Place, Mitcham, Surrey. No cards.

On May 30, in this city, John Lawrence, Esq., late Captain in H.M. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and son of George Lawrence, Esq., of Larkfield, Chapetow, England, to Lizzie Lee, second daughter of J. H. Joseph, Esq., of Montreal.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church, Killybeg, County Down, Ireland, Thomas Boyd, Esq., 33, Mark-lane, London, elder son of the Right Hon. Thomas J. Boyd, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to Chasde, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert McNaghten, B.A., and granddaughter of the late Robert McNaghten, Esq., Mountjoy-square, Dublin, and Magherabury, County Derry, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at Heatherton Park, Taunton, Harriet Eliza, widow of Alexander Adair, Esq., of Heatherton, and of Colhayes, Devonshire.

On the 17th inst., at Brighton, Mary Helen, eldest daughter of J. E. Hodgson, Esq., A.R.A., aged 17.

On the 15th inst., at Treew, Charles Henry Barham, son of the late Joseph Foster Barham, M.P. for Stockbridge, Hants, and the Lady Caroline, daughter of Sackville, eighth Earl of Thanet.

On the 13th inst., at Blackpool, Thomas Cookson, of Ashbury Villas Withington, near Manchester, in his 41st year; and was this day (Aug. 14, 1878) interred at Blackpool Cemetery. Drowned whilst bathing.

On the 16th inst., at 15, Eaton-terrace, S.W., aged 85, Jessie, widow of Major-General Sir James Limond, C.B., late Madras Artillery.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 31.

SUNDAY, Aug. 25.

Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xii.; 1 Cor. vi. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xiii. or xvii.; Mark i. to 21.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Currey, Master of the Charterhouse; 3.15 p.m., Rev. E. S. L. Randolph, missionary to Zanzibar; 7 p.m., Rev. R. C. Billing, Rector of Spitalfields.
St. James's, noon, probably Hon. and Rev. Canon Douglas Hamilton Gordon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. Hulton; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Gordon, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. T. Bedford Jones; 7 p.m., Rev. Professor Watkins, M.A., Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

MONDAY, Aug. 26.

The late Prince Consort born, 1819.
Torbay Royal Yacht Regatta.
Weymouth Races.
British Archaeological Association at Wisbech, excursion to Cambridge, starting 9.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27.

British Archaeological Association at Wisbech, closing meeting.
Torbay Royal Yacht Regatta.
York Races.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

New Moon, 6 a.m.
Airedale Agricultural Society Show, Bingley.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29.

Beheading of St. John the Baptist.
Yachting: Yare Sailing Club, Canterbury.
ley Regatta, Ramsgate Annual Regatta.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.

Bury Agricultural Society Show.
Craven Agricultural Society Show, Skipton.
Royal Dart Yacht Club Regatta.
Grove Park Rowing Club.
Scarborough Races.

SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

Accession of Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, 1876.
Art-Union of London Exhibition closes.
Yachting: Royal Alfred Yacht Club, closing cruise.
Rowing: West London Rowing Club; Thames International Regatta (two days).
Salmon fishing ends.
Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association Exhibition, Halifax.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Miles. In.
August	29.433	65.3	57.2	76	7	72.1	58.4	SW. W.	388	0.000
15	29.546	62.8	52.4	70	7	71.1	57.0	WSW. SW. SSW.	214	0.355
16	29.399	59.1	56.0	80	8	68.1	56.9	SSW. WSW. W.	165	0.220
17	29.339	58.4	48.4	71	6	67.6	51.9	W. SW.	295	0.010
18	29.369	61.5	55.0	80	6	71.6	53.1	SW. SSW.	91	0.000
19	29.521	62.6	55.1	78	7	71.0	56.9	SSW. NE. E.	206	0.000
20	29.924	59.3	50.4	74	10	66.2	53.6	NE. E.	162	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29.339	29.569	29.377	29.909	30.040	29.826	29.917
Temperature of Air ..	67.5°	65.4°	60.2°	59.9°	63.1°	65.0°	61.6°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	60.7°	58.5°	59.5°	62.5°	59.0°	60.9°	55.9°
Direction of Wind ..	W.	SW.	S.	W.	WSW.	E.	ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 37	11 55	12 02	12 15	12 31	12 43	12 54

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 22 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF ISLE OF WIGHT AND OTHER WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

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"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM."

In answer to numerous inquiries, we beg to state that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 17, containing the COLOURED PICTURE "LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM," from a painting by T. K. Pelham, has been reprinted, and that a few copies are still on sale.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

It is an agreeable change to pass from the operations and triumphs of Diplomacy and War to those of Science. The meeting of the British Association at Dublin has diverted public attention from the former to the latter topics of thought. We are thankful for this diversion. It is matter for congratulation that we can once again enter upon a sphere of discussion every part of which presents questions fraught with the elevation rather than the destruction of human kind. This has been the third meeting of the Association at Dublin, and a most successful one it appears to have been. Ireland welcomed her guests with that fervour of hospitality for which she is pre-eminently distinguished. So far as thoughtful consideration could go towards making the arrangements for the visit conducive to genial enjoyment as well as instruction, nothing could have been better—for in these annual efflorescences of the British Association the social element has perhaps as large a share as the scientific. Excursions to objects of attraction in the neighbourhood, conversaciones, banquets, complimentary interchanges of esteem between different public bodies, and sundry flattering recognitions by those who occupy high posts of authority, tend to throw a halo of grace over proceedings which but for them would possess comparatively little attraction for the general public. The weather in the Sister Isle has not so largely contributed to the success of the occasion as it might have done; but, with this drawback, the Scientific Session of 1878 in Dublin will advantageously compare with any that have preceded it.

A prominently distinctive feature of these meetings of the Association is the Inaugural Address of the new President. Mr. William Spottiswoode was in the chair this year, and discharged the duties of that high and honourable office. His Address, much as it differed from many of those which had preceded it, was characterised by most of the qualities which have made them memorable. Mr. Spottiswoode represents the Department of Mathematics, and it is extremely interesting to observe the felicity with which he put into an intelligible shape the relation of pure mathematics to all the other branches of science. Every subject, he contended, whether in its usual acceptation, scientific or otherwise, may have a mathematical aspect; as soon, in fact, as it becomes a matter of strict measurement or of numerical statement, so soon does it enter on a mathematical phase. The diversified illustrations of this general statement occupy the principal portion of the Presidential Address, and it is no slight feat to have accomplished, that a theme so remote from ordinary study and from common processes of thought was made to convey to a mixed audience a lengthened train of ideas not only intelligible but capable of arresting and enchaining pleased attention. This special topic was introduced by a lucid account of the purposes and functions of the British Association, in which Mr. Spottiswoode has occupied an official position for several years. They who desire to ascertain what the Society is, what it aims at, what it is doing, what kind of organisation it has developed, and what are its methods of work, will do well to read with care the first portion of the President's Address. We have seen no such full and, at the same time, luminous description of the nature and functions of the Association. As he himself remarks, "We are general in our comprehensiveness; we are special in our sectional arrangement; and, in this respect, we offer not only a counterpart, but, to some extent, a counterpoise, to a general tendency to subdivision in science. Further, while maintaining in their integrity all the elements of a strictly scientific body, we also include in our character of a microcosm an under or more social aspect, a certain freedom of treatment, and interaction of our various branches, which is scarcely possible among separate and independent societies."

The interest of the various sections of scientific research

and knowledge appears to have been sustained quite up to the normal level, if not to have surpassed it. Of course, it would be impracticable to give our readers anything like a descriptive account of the Papers read in each department. The mere titles of them would fill the whole space at our disposal. Even the daily papers are necessarily restricted to a very meagre outline of the readings offered to the members of the Association. We may observe, however, that the topics touched upon, although not usually new in kind or character, are many of them fresh in detail. The most amusing, and by no means the least instructive, of these communications was that of Sir John Lubbock on the varieties, life, and habits of Ants; nor can the Address of Professor Huxley on Anthropology fail of securing attention or of exciting studious reflection. Mr. Easton's Address, dealing with the question of River Conservancy, opened up a question of vast practical importance, and served to impress upon one a conviction that the country reaps, or at any rate will reap in due time, a rich harvest from the speculations, theories, solid data, and inferences communicated from year to year to the Treasury of the British Association.

Two or three thoughts have been borne in upon our minds by such records of the Society's Transactions as have fallen within our reach. It may be noted, we think, that there is a general tendency among the members of the Association to over-much haste in their conclusions. It is quite natural that it should be so. We do not know that it is to be deplored, but surely it should be vigilantly guarded against. There is a great difference between plausible speculation and science. The first is useful enough in its place; but is there not some danger in our day lest it should be mistaken for and identified with the last? We have been struck, moreover, with the "light heart" with which our philosophers project schemes which, how beneficial soever they might prove to the population of these isles when carried into effect, would demand in the process large pecuniary sacrifices. Taxation is even now becoming extremely onerous to large classes of the people. What it might become if even only the rational enterprises broached at the British Association were to be carried out it is somewhat alarming to imagine. And yet, after all, it is impossible to deny that much of our annually accruing wealth as a nation might be invested far more usefully in such improvements than it has been hitherto. Much of what now is spent upon self-indulgence or is wasted upon warlike tastes would be more wisely contributed, under the direction of science, to such an amelioration of the lot of our general population as could in no wise generate or encourage a spirit of pauperism. We need only point to one instance in illustration of the remark. Take the Conservancy of Rivers; in other words, the regulated supply of pure water to all the inhabitants of the realm. The efficient control of the streams which nature has given us, the prevention of floods, the utilisation of mechanical and fertilising forces in water, the culture of fish and their distribution—who can say what boons might not be bestowed upon the entire population by undertakings of this order, costly though they unquestionably would be? But we must desist. The time will come, we hope, when public efforts for the good of all will absorb a much larger proportion of the growing wealth of the nation than has hitherto been the case, and when such an employment of the surplus capital of the nation will be appreciated at its proper value by even the least enlightened of the people.

THE COURT.

The Queen received the Admirals and Captains assembled at Spithead at Osborne previous to the dispersion of the Fleet. Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, presented Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., to her Majesty; after which Sir A. Cooper Key presented Rear-Admiral Boys and the Captains of seventeen of her Majesty's ships to the Queen. The officers were afterwards entertained at luncheon. Her Majesty's dinner party on Thursday week included Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Dean of Christchurch and Mrs. Liddell, Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, and Major-General Gardiner.

The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses Alice and Marie of Hesse, arrived at Osborne yesterday week. The Duke of Connaught met their Royal Highnesses at Portsmouth on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson, and accompanied them to Osborne. Major-General Gardiner received their Royal Highnesses on landing at Trinity Pier, East Cowes, and the Queen, with the Royal family and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess in the entrance-hall. General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

The Duke of Connaught left Osborne on Saturday last, on board her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, for Heligoland and Hamburg, en route for Potsdam.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero. The King and Queen of Denmark, with Princess Thyra, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Their Majesties were attended by Mlle. D'Oxholm, Captain Hedemann, and Captain Hoskjar, who had the honour of being presented to the Queen.

The Queen, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse witnessed a series of torpedo experiments in Osborne Bay on Monday. Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key, K.C.B., lately in command of the fleet assembled at Spithead, were in attendance on her Majesty, and Commander

Arthur Wilson, of her Majesty's ship *Vernon*, torpedo school-ship at Portsmouth, was present to explain and conduct the various operations connected with the experiments. The Queen, with the Grand Duchess of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, drove to West Cowes and visited the King and Queen of Denmark. The Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., accompanied by Mr. Montagu Corry, C.B., arrived at Osborne. The Premier had an audience of her Majesty. Princesses Victoria Ella and Irene of Hesse took leave of the Queen. The Marchioness Dowager of Ely arrived at, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford left, Osborne. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Montagu Corry.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses Alice and Marie of Hesse, took leave of the Queen on Tuesday, and left in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Staff Commander Balliston, for Portsmouth, on their return to Eastbourne. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold accompanied the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess in the *Alberta* to Portsmouth. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Mr. Montagu Corry, C.B., and Lieutenant-General Ponsonby.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry left Osborne on Wednesday. Sir Howard Elphinstone also left for Potsdam to join the Duke of Connaught.

The Queen and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold and the other members of the Royal family, have driven to Ryde and Cowes and to Carisbrooke Castle, and other parts of the island.

Lady Abercromby has succeeded the Marchioness Dowager of Ely as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.

The King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra arrived at Dover yesterday week from Copenhagen, having crossed from Calais in the special steamer, *Maid of Kent*, Captain Dane. Their Majesties were met upon landing by the Prince of Wales and by the Danish Minister and Sir Charles Wyke, British Minister at Copenhagen, and the principal naval and military officials of the district, and a guard of honour of the 58th Regiment, with the band, was drawn up on the pier. The Royal travellers lunched at the Lord Warden Hotel, and afterwards travelled by a special train, which was under the charge of Mr. John Shaw, general manager of the company, to London. Mr. Shaw was presented to the King by the Prince. Baroness de Bielow met the King and Queen at Charing-cross, whence the Royal travellers drove to Marlborough House. The King and Queen and their daughter, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, left Marlborough House the next morning for Cowes. At Portsmouth they were met by the Princess of Wales and her children on board the Royal yacht *Osborne*, in which they crossed to Cowes, their arrival being signalled with due honours at Spithead by the fleet and in Cowes Roads by the guard-ship *Boadicea*. The Royal party entered the Osborne's steam-pinnace and proceeded to Princes-green, where they landed for the purpose of going to Lisburn House, which had been taken for the use of their Majesties during their stay in England. On Sunday the King and Queen and Princess Thyra attended Divine service on board the Prince of Wales's yacht *Osborne*, the Danish Royal standard being hoisted with the union jack during their stay on board. Subsequently their Majesties, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, steamed in the pinnace to East Cowes, where they landed and drove to Osborne, to visit her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales gave an entertainment on board the Royal yacht *Osborne* in Cowes Roads on Monday evening, at which the Royal Handbell Ringers performed. The company included the King and Queen of Denmark and the Princess Thyra, with their suite, Mdle. d'Oxholm, Captain Hedemann, and Captain Hoskjar; the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, the Princess Victoria of Hesse, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Lord and Lady Mandeville, with guests from yachts in the roads. By desire of the Prince, the whole of the crew of the Osborne, numbering 120, were present. The Princess, with her children, has paid frequent visits to the King and Queen of Denmark at Lisburn House.

The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Hesse have returned to Eastbourne from visiting the Queen at Osborne. Prince and Princess Christian and the Duke of Connaught visited their Royal Highnesses at Eastbourne last week. On Tuesday the Grand Duchess opened the bazaar at the Pavilion in Devonshire Park, in aid of All Saints' Church.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Heligoland on Monday from England on board the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*. The whole island was *en fête*. A Royal salute was fired from the guns of the battery, and the school children were drawn up in line, bearing bouquets of flowers. The Prince proceeded to the residence of the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Fitz-Berkeley Maxse, and there received an address presented him by a deputation from the inhabitants, to which he replied. After visiting the chief objects of interest, the Duke entertained the Governor and the principal inhabitants at dinner on board his yacht; after which he went to the theatre. The island was illuminated. His Royal Highness resumed his voyage at two o'clock on Tuesday morning for Hamburg, and arrived at Potsdam on Wednesday.

The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Kissingen.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have arrived at Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire, to visit Mr. Abney Hastings.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have returned from Eastbourne.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have arrived from Vichy.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and the Ladies Gordon Lennox have arrived at Gordon Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have left town for Kielder Castle, Northumberland.

The Duke of Leeds has arrived at Gogmagog Hills, Cambridge.

The Duchess (Dowager) of St. Albans has left Bestwood Lodge for the North.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter have arrived at Oban in the Marquis's yacht.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have left St. George's-place for Jervaulx Abbey, Bedale, Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Tylour have left the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, for The Lodge, Virginia, in the county of Cavan, from visiting the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde and Lord Arthur Grosvenor have arrived at Kilkenny Castle from stay-

ing with the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have arrived at Harrogate.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock have left Chesham-place to join the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Endsleigh, Tavistock.

The Marquis of Salisbury has left Arlington-street to join the Marchioness at the Châlet Cecil, near Dieppe.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has left town for Paris. The Marquis is staying at Cowes on board his yacht.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has left town on a visit to the Countess of Chesterfield at Bretby Hall, Burton-on-Trent.

The Marchioness (Dowager) of Lansdowne and Lady Emily Fitzmaurice have left London for Meikleour House, Perth.

The Queen has granted to Augustus Edward Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, her Royal license and authority that he and his issue may henceforth take and use the surname of Hampden in addition to and after that of Hobart.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Miss Alice Van de Weyer, daughter of Madame Van de Weyer and the late M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, with Mr. Charles Brand, Coldstream Guards, son of the Right Hon. Henry Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mrs. Brand, took place on Thursday week at Bragwood church. Owing to the indisposition of Madame Van de Weyer, only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present at the ceremony. The bride's presents were very numerous, and included a Cashmere shawl from the Queen and gifts from members of the Royal family. The bride and bridegroom left New Lodge for Kingstone Lisle, Wantage.

The marriage between Mr. Herbert Bonsor, youngest son of the late Mr. Joseph Bonsor, of Belgrave-square, and Miss Moon, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir E. Graham Moon, Bart., will take place on Sept. 4; and the marriage between Major Dugdale, of the Rifle Brigade, and Miss Edith Montgomery, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, is appointed to take place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Sept. 5.

Marriages are arranged between Captain Strachan Bridges, R.A., and Lady Grace Stopford, fourth daughter of the Earl of Courtown; between Captain Henry M. Hozier and the Lady Blanche Ogilvy, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Airlie; and between Colonel Oliphant, of the Guards, and the Hon. Mary Gerard, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Gerard.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bathurst, W. A., to be Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Eastbourne.
Bentley, Seymour; Vicar of Bothamsall, Notts.
Burleigh, W.; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Littleport.
Cheadle John H., Minor Canon of Bristol; Minor Canon of Westminster.
Garford, John; Rector of Holy Trinity, Rusholme.
Gilbert, William; Vicar of Hogsthorpe, Lincolnshire.
Johnson, Edwin; General Preacher in the diocese of Lincoln.
Knipe, T. W.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Dorchester.
Knox, Lindsey Neville; Vicar of Swinstead, Lincolnshire.
Meekin, R. W.; Vicar of Langley.
Perry, G.; Chaplain to St. Saviour's Hospital, Upper Holloway.
Sheppard, Edgar; Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
Wordsworth, J.; Vicar of Ennerdale Bridge; Rector of Gosforth.—*Guardian*.

A new throne for the Bishop has been erected in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral.

On the 15th inst. the Bishop of St. Albans consecrated the new Church of St. Paul, Clacton-cn-Sea, a new watering-place on the Essex coast.

Mr. Thwaites, M.P., lord of the manor of Mellor, intends to present a public clock and a peal of bells to Mellor church. The bells will be rung by aid of the machinery attached to the clockwork.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Exeter reopened the church of St. Bridget, Bridgerule, a parish situated on both sides of the river Tamar. A feature in the case is that all the work has been effected by mechanics living in the parish.

A handsome marble tablet, surmounted by a large-size medallion profile of the late Miss Mary Carpenter, has been fixed in the transept of Bristol Cathedral. The memorial bears an inscription recording Miss Carpenter's philanthropic labours in England and India.

On the afternoon of Sunday last a demonstration, originating exclusively with the working classes in the parish of Illingworth, Yorkshire, was made on behalf of the Halifax Infirmary, and they went in large numbers to their church. The Rev. William Gillmor, Vicar, preached. Notwithstanding the depression of trade in the parish, the collection amounted to £25.

At a meeting of the committee of the Additional Home Bishops' Endowment Fund, held on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., it was announced that local committees are being formed in each of the districts dealt with by the Bishops' Act, and that about £140,000, in addition to contributions from existing sees, has been already promised towards the endowment of the new bishoprics.

A valuable old clock, said to have been presented to Colbrook, Bucks, by the first Duke of Marlborough, the hero of Blenheim, having undergone reconstruction and improvement by and from the designs of Mr. John J. Hall, was inaugurated on Friday, the 16th inst., at a special choral evening service at the parish church, the Rev. R. C. F. Griffith, M.A., Vicar, officiating. After an address by the Vicar, the clock was started by Miss Meadows, daughter of the churchwarden.

The work of renovating the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, is being actively carried out. The repairs, exclusive of those to the organ and stained-glass windows, will cost £5000. The committee have in hand £3000, of which sum £2000 were paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the money being the proceeds of the sale of the site of All Hallows Church, Bread-street, the remainder being defrayed by a contribution from the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

Holy Trinity Church, Lane End, Bucks, was consecrated on the 1st inst. by the Bishop of Oxford. It has been built at the cost of £3000, raised by voluntary subscription and a grant from the Oxford Diocesan Society. It is in the Early Decorated Style, from the plans of Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, and it consists of nave, chancel, aisle, and small tower containing a peal of six bells (the gift of Mr. H. W. Cripps, Q.C.). The interior, through the gifts of many friends, is suitably furnished, and in the chancel are neat oak stalls for the choir.

A mural monument, richly carved in statuary marble (the work of Mr. Forsyth, of Baker-street), has been placed in Exeter Cathedral in memory of the late Mrs. Boyd. The Bishop of Exeter and Miss Temple, in conjunction with other friends of the deceased lady, have been instrumental in its erection, as an expression of their regard for a cherished friend.—Mr. Forsyth has also completed a monument to the late Lord Lyttelton, to be erected in Worcester Cathedral. The

architectural portion of the memorial was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The cost of the whole work, amounting to £1500, will be defrayed by public subscription.

One of the peal of twelve bells which Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, are casting for St. Paul's has reached the cathedral. When complete the peal will weigh eleven tons. The largest of the bells, which will weigh 3 tons 3 cwt, has been given by the Corporation; the next, weighing 45 cwt, by the Grocers' Company; No. 10, weighing 33 cwt, by the Clothworkers'; No. 9, by the Fishmongers'; No. 8, by the Taylors'; No. 7, by the Salters'; the four next, by the Turners' Company and Lady Burdett-Coutts; and the two smallest bells by the Drapers' Company. With a view to the reception of the bells, Sir Christopher Wren left a large opening in the centre of the stone concave roof at the base of the tower. The peal will be hung in the northern tower, and not in that which contains the clock.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN CHURCHES.

The following particulars respecting the churches of London and its suburbs (within a radius of twelve miles) are compiled from the thirteenth annual edition of Mackeson's "Guide to the Churches of London and its Suburbs," published under the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, and St. Albans. The "Guide" contains information as to 864 churches, but for statistical purposes the number is reduced to 854. There is a weekly celebration of the holy communion in 390, nearly one half; daily holy communion in forty-two, one church in every twenty; early communion in 458, more than one half; choral celebration in 120, nearly one seventh; evening holy communion in 246, more than one fourth. There is service on saints' days in 415 churches, nearly one half; daily service in 243, more than one fourth; while in 138 cases, nearly one sixth, there is no week-day service. The service is fully choral in 261 churches, nearly one third, and partly choral in 240, or two sevenths, thus giving 501 churches out of 854 where the psalms are chanted. There is a surpliced choir in 355, more than two fifths; the choir is paid or partly paid in 220, more than one fourth, and voluntary in 386, more than two fifths. Gregorian tones are used wholly or partly in 115, nearly one seventh. The seats are free and open in 252, more than one fourth; and there is a weekly offertory in 405, more than one half. The surplice is worn in preaching in 463, more than one half. The eucharistic vestments are adopted in thirty-five, or one church in every twenty-four; incense is used in fourteen, and altar-lights are used in fifty-eight, one ninth; while in forty-one other churches there are candles on the altar, but they are not lighted. The eastward position is adopted by the celebrant at the holy communion in 179 churches, nearly one fifth; 123, nearly one seventh, are open daily for private prayer; floral decorations are introduced at 238, more than one fourth; the feast of dedication is observed at 149, nearly one sixth; the shortened form of daily service sanctioned by the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act is used at eighty-eight, nearly one tenth; the Sunday services are separated at forty-nine; the old lectionary is still used exclusively at twelve churches, and the old and new optionally at six.

POLITICAL.

The Conservatives of Bath held a picnic at Summer Hill Park on Monday evening. Mr. Reginald Hardy, nephew of Lord Cranbrook, was introduced as the new Conservative candidate, and gave an address, in which he defended the foreign policy of the Government. Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., and Major Allen, M.P., also spoke, defending the policy of the Government.

A great Liberal gathering was held on the same day in the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham, under the presidency of Alderman Howitt. There were present Mr. Waddy, M.P., Mr. Earp, M.P., Mr. Joseph Arch, and the leading Liberals of the town. Mr. Earp said that in towns like Nottingham, where there were two sections of Liberals, the best way to secure success at the next election was to elect two distinct candidates, one belonging to each section.

A picnic was held on Tuesday by the Southampton Conservative Association at Branksea Island, Poole Harbour, where they were welcomed by the owner of the island, the Right Hon. G. A. C. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., who, in answer to a vote of thanks, rapidly reviewed the political situation, and, in conclusion, said he was a Conservative, but was in favour of true liberty.

Mr. Cross, Colonel Stanley, and Lord Sandon—the three members of the Cabinet who represent Lancashire constituencies—were entertained at Liverpool on Wednesday by Mr. Forwood, the Mayor of the borough. Colonel Stanley, in responding for the Army, spoke in terms of eulogy of the readiness with which the country and its dependencies had responded to the appeal for service if their services should be required, and added that the military force of the country was in the highest state of efficiency. Mr. Cross, in acknowledging the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," vindicated the policy of the Government in regard to the Eastern Question, and affirmed that not only had the honour of the country been maintained, but that there was every reason to believe that our position and strength were now appreciated, and that the peace which had been secured would be permanent. He regretted the expenditure which the foreign policy of the Government had entailed, justified the distribution of the payment over a series of years, and promised, now that peace was concluded, that every economy compatible with efficiency should be observed. Lord Sandon spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. John Pender has been addressing his constituents at Wick, Kirkwall, and elsewhere during the past week. The hon. member has not, it seems, been silent in Parliament because he had nothing to say on the Eastern Question. He dilated at great length on the absorbing topic, evinced a practical knowledge of the vexed subject, and, albeit strongly opposed to the secrecy observed by the Government in negotiating the Anglo-Turkish Convention, philosophically thought it would be advisable to make the best we could of the bargain, so as to make it eventually remunerative.

The first Town Council election at Burslem, one of the towns of the Staffordshire Potteries which has recently received a charter of incorporation, has resulted in the return of eleven Liberals out of eighteen seats. Mr. Woodall, one of the selected candidates for Stoke, and Mr. Boulton, chairman of the Liberal Association, headed the poll in their wards.

The number of public Acts passed in the late Session, commencing on Jan. 17 and ending on Aug. 16, was seventy-nine. In the previous Session, which began in February and ended on Aug. 14, the number was sixty-nine.

A recently-issued official document shows the balance standing to the credit of the Paymaster-General on behalf of the Court of Chancery is £1,080,006.



OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS PURCHASING TRINKETS OF FEMALE KAFFIR PRISONERS, AT FORT FORDYCE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



HAIRY PREHENSILE-TAILED PORCUPINES.



BEARDED SAKI.

ANIMALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

THE LATE KAFFIR WAR.

Some graphic reminiscences of the late frontier war in South Africa, which remained to us in the Sketches of our Special Artist since his return to England, have been engraved for this week's publication. They represent no scenes of actual conflict or hostile movements and preparations, but the appearance and demeanour of Kaffir prisoners who were brought into King William's Town. We learn by one of the

more recent letters, dated the 17th ult., that a special circuit court has just been held for the purpose of thinning the gaols of their rebel occupants. Large numbers of Gaikas have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to fifteen years, but it is understood that in all ordinary cases Government will remit the sentence when peace is fully restored. Employment will be provided on the railways and other public works for all natives in need of assistance, and it is expected that many will avail themselves of this help in

consequence of the scarcity of food. It seems that for many weeks previous to Sandilli's death the Kaffirs had keenly felt the pinch of hunger, and disease was rapidly spreading among them. The great majority of the rebels would, no doubt, have readily laid down their arms and submitted willingly to any punishment the Government might have thought fit to inflict upon them; but they merely followed their master. This has been the plea of many a Kaffir recently tried and sentenced for sedition, and there is much



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES LAYING THE DEDICATION STONE OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SOUTHAMPTON.

reason in the words. The Gaikas were, beyond question, simply "the dogs of their chief," and they ran hither and thither at his beck and call. Though in theory a British subject, Sandilli was practically an independent chief, and exercised despotic power over his people whenever he chose to do so. The Colonial Government simply pretended to govern him, and was always half afraid of him. The wily savage knew what a hold he had on his tribe, and he also knew that this would be his last struggle with the white man. When beaten back at all points on open ground he, in sheer desperation, betook himself to the mountains, probably with the intention of wearying his pursuers and obtaining peace on terms favourable to himself. The greater portion of his tribe fought because their chief fought. They were born to abject submission to their despotic master, and his will was their law. At the outset they fought with bravery and enthusiasm; and though defeat followed defeat, though the Snider daily thinned their ranks, though starvation and disease aggravated their misery, no semblance of disaffection towards their wanton, unscrupulous leader ever manifested itself. They were tired of fighting, but their chief was not; so they kept the field with him, and for him alone. His career has happily been cut short, and his death afforded an opportunity to surrender which his followers were not slow to accept. Many have received a free pardon from the Government, but a few influential or especially active rebels have been singled out as men to whom this clemency cannot be extended. Fortunately, the most important men among this latter class have been captured, and are now in gaol. The captive rebels include pretty well all Sandilli's family, and of this the eldest son, Edmund Sandilli, is, perhaps, the most interesting member. He is a young man of about five-and-twenty years of age; his features are well formed, and his appearance is prepossessing. He has received a good English education, and up to the time of the outbreak filled the post of magistrate's clerk at Middle Drift. But neither this well-paid employment nor the possession of land and cattle could preserve him from the war-fever infection. He joined his father shortly after hostilities commenced, but declares now that he only went to his father to dissuade him from war, and remained with him in the bush vainly endeavouring to bring hostilities to a peaceful termination. He states that several thousand Gaikas lost their lives while actually fighting, and that disease and starvation carried off large numbers of the fugitives in the mountains.

We learn by the latest news from Cape Town, to the 30th ult., forwarded by telegraph from Madeira, that hostilities still continue in Griqua Land West, where Mr. Arnold, of the Diamond-Fields Horse, was killed in a recent fight, and four other Europeans wounded. In the Trans-Vaal province some military movements against the hostile portion of the Zulus are now in progress. The session of the Cape Parliament closed at the end of last month. The Sprigg Ministry have carried their taxation measures, passed an Indemnity Bill for military operations, and obtained authority for loans of £750,000 for war expenses, and £1,750,000 for completing railways, a survey having been sanctioned to ascertain the best route for a railway to the Orange Free State. A subsidy of £15,000 per annum for a telegraph between the colony and England has also been passed.

ROYAL VISIT TO SOUTHAMPTON.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday week visited Southampton to lay the "dedication stone" of St. Mary's parish church, which is to be rebuilt as a memorial of the late Bishop Wilberforce. The Rector of the parish is his son, Canon Wilberforce. The church is to be a handsome building, in the Early English style, from the designs of Mr. G. Street, which will, if completely carried out, at an estimated cost of £18,000, include a noble three-storeyed tower, 104 ft. high, with a steeple and spire rising 100 ft. above it. Only part, however, of the proposed building, the chancel, the transepts, and one bay of the nave, is actually commenced, the cost of which will be £10,000. The Mayor and Corporation and townspeople of Southampton made a public holiday of the Royal visit to their town. Several triumphal arches, with banners and evergreen garlands and mottoes of welcome, were erected in High-street, with a double line of small triangular flags, of every possible colour, extended along rows of Venetian masts, all the way from the quays to the Bar, the ancient town gate, and beyond it to the New-road. The piers and vessels lying there were also decorated with flags. The Prince and Princess came in the Royal yacht Osborne from the Queen's marine residence in the Isle of Wight. They were accompanied by their two sailor sons, in naval uniforms, and attended by Lord Colville of Culross, Mr. Knollys, Captain Stephenson, R.N., the Hon. Eliot Yorke, Mr. C. Sykes, and Miss Knollys. Many yachts and other vessels awaited the Osborne at Netley Buoy, where the Royal visitors descended into a steam-launch to come up to the pier at Southampton. All the vessels lowered their flags by way of salute, while the 18th Hants Artillery Volunteers fired a Royal salute.

The Prince and Princess, with their party, were received on landing by a guard of honour of the 15th Hants Artillery, whose band played the National Anthem. The Mayor and Mayoress, with the Town Clerk, presented his Royal Highness with an address of welcome, and a bouquet was given to the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses were conveyed in a four-horse carriage to the site of the new church, the walls of which have already been raised several feet high, forming a sufficient inclosure. A platform had been put up within it, which was adorned with flowers from the Bevis Valley Nursery Gardens, lent gratuitously by Mr. Kinsbury, and tastefully arranged by Mr. Frank Lankester. A temporary altar was placed in a sort of alcove, behind the site of the chancel-arch of the former church, backed with a bank of ferns and flowers. The arrival of the Royal party was greeted by fifteen hundred school-children singing "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and the choir afterwards sang "God Save the Queen." The Prince and Princess, with those in their company, took their seats in a pavilion on the platform. Canon Wilberforce, aided by the Bishop of Winchester and other clergymen, conducted the special religious service. A silver trowel was presented by a little boy, the son of Canon Wilberforce, to his Royal Highness, who laid the stone under the guidance of Mr. Street, the architect, stating that it was "in memory of Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester." There was a procession of thirty or forty ladies, with the Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple and the Mayoress of Southampton at their head, to deposit on the stone purses of money which they had collected. The amount was £407, in fifty-eight purses; and the offertory at the doors, and other gifts that day, brought up the total to £650. Another hymn and prayer ended the ceremonial, after which the Prince and Princess had some refreshment at the Deanery, the residence of Canon Wilberforce, and returned to Cowes about six o'clock.

It may interest some of our readers to know that the King of the Sandwich Islands has changed his Ministry, which consists of one Englishman, one American, and two natives. The former Ministry contained three Americans and one native.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

Aristocracy and plutocracy have gone out of town, and homely Londoners can enjoy at leisure the amenities of this manifold metropolis, without the risk of being run over by rich men's carriages, or flouted off the pavement by splendid ladies' trains. The superior grandeurs of Kensington Gore, with its Albert Memorial and Royal Albert Hall, its Horticultural Square, framed in empty galleries once dedicated to International Arts, and its broad streets of stucco palaces, covering the estate of the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners, are left in silent solitude till the advent of next season. Let the West-End now suffer its autumnal period of loneliness and dullness, relieved only by the irruption of country visitors, who emerge from the South Kensington Museum to wonder at the vacancy of that stately neighbourhood. The brightest and prettiest, and by far the pleasantest, of all places of resort in these days within the cab-fare radius, is the north-east corner of Regent's Park. It is worth while to run up there, by the Waterloo omnibus if you like, merely to look at the new bridge over the canal at Gloucester-gate, at the top of Albany-street; a bridge the very lines of which, with those of its approach roads, are designed with such masterly skill, with such regard to elegance as well as convenience, that it would be sufficiently ornamental even without the graceful statuary groups and decorative lamps, and the beautiful fountain, there erected. The ever fresh verdure of the park, its healthy young trees and charming lake, with the green mamelon of Primrose-hill and the distant view of Hampstead heights beyond, will bear comparison with Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

Here, too, in August and September as well as in the early summer of fashionable living in town, the Zoological Society continues to invite all classes of shilling and sixpenny visitors to its peculiar domain of wonders and curious delights. What though no longer on Sunday afternoons you can admire or envy, if you be feminine and foolish, the costly attire of those conscious patterns of their sex's finery, who promenade the sunny lawn and shady walk, accompanied by men trying to look distinguished, and form a moving exhibition of *Les Modes de Paris*? What though no longer on Saturdays to the spirit-stirring strains of the Life Guards band under the great tree a thousand ladies and gentlemen, with their merry children, sit comfortably in the ranks of chairs on the soft cool grass, and rest for two hours after a fatiguing social week? The Zoological Society's collection of animals, unsurpassed in certain departments, may now be seen without distraction, and leisurely inspected with an intelligent quest of "enterprising knowledge." The beasts and birds are not in these days frightened out of their limited wits by the haughty presence of so many over-dressed dames and arrogant lords of the creation, strutting before their dens and cages, and speaking with a Pall-mall tone of drawing depreciation, to which the modest brute mind, unless it be that of a dog, is more sensitive than to the harsh tones of anger and rebuke. We have distinctly observed, in the demeanour of the Great Carnivora, sporting daily in the open-air cages where lions and leopards seem almost happy, and in the gentle manners of the wild ass, the zebra, and the different antelopes, not to speak of our familiar feathered favourites, a more conciliatory mood since Mr. and Mrs. M'Bullion, who spend nearly £10,000 a year, and Lady Alexandra Goldstick, with the Captain, her husband, departed from Charing-cross Station. The guileless creatures feel persuaded that they are now left to be examined by a different class of visitors, who will not flout and despise their brutish nature, but "wonder at the wonderful works of Providence," with the immortal Rumtifoole of Mathews's "Country Fair." Even the rhinoceros has his finer feelings of self-respect, and prefers, as does also the Wart Hog and the Raccoon, albeit unused to the expression of tender sentiment, that people should regard him with a due share of attention. These so-called inferior orders of the animal kingdom are disposed to be sociable when they find themselves shut up, unable to run away, and dependent on human mercies for their daily food.

Any person, therefore, who at this time of year happens to be kept in London by his business, his duty, or his poverty, and misses the company of his acquaintance, gone to Paris, to Norway, Switzerland, or the Rhine, to Scotland, to North Wales, or to "the seaside" at every point of the compass, may do worse than turn his half-holiday steps again towards "the Zoo." The garden is still in perfect summer beauty, with such brilliant masses of colour in the splendid flower-beds, and so tastefully arranged, with such fair pieces of smooth verdure, bosky hedges, and ruddy brown paths, agreeable to the eye and to the foot, that it is luxury to walk there; and you meet no crowd of people, fewer than on the esplanade of a marine watering-place. The animals, as we have sufficiently remarked, are now to be seen under the most favourable circumstances; and the keepers, an intelligent and obliging set of men, have leisure to tell you all about them. We will not here describe some of the recent improvements in the construction of new abodes for particular classes of zoological specimens, and their removal from less suitable quarters, which render the Gardens a more distinct index, as it were, to a scientific classification of their kinds, as well as more convenient for access to one or another. Every time you go there, all the year round, there is some beneficial alteration going on or lately accomplished, proving the diligence of the Council, of Mr. Bartlett, the able Superintendent, and of Dr. Sclater, the accomplished Secretary, in the management of a place which needs constantly to be adapted to novel or additional requirements. We have but to notice, especially as connected with the subject of two of our Illustrations this week, some interesting little animals which have lately made their appearance. The hairy porcupine with the prehensile tail, the tree-porcupine of Brazil, whose Latin name is "Sphingurus villosus," was obtained by purchase in March, 1877; but she gave birth to a youngster on July 9 of this year, and our Engraving represents both mother and child. They have a lodging at present in the house belonging to the Small Mammalia, on the east side of the Gardens; but the parent is apt to run up to the very top of the bough placed aslant in a corner, so as almost to hide herself beneath the roof. She is between a large rat and a small rabbit in size, and of a greyish brown colour; the tail is very useful, awake or asleep, for holding on to trees. In the popular Monkey House, on the side where the Lemurs are to be found, is a very pretty little black monkey, which is shown in our second Illustration. It is the Black or Bearded Saki, "Pithecia satanas," a native of the Lower Amazons in South America. The one represented by our Artist, which is a female, was purchased by the Zoological Society on the 11th ult. It shares the cage of a Barbary ape, and they play together in the friendliest and funniest manner; but we are informed that another Black Saki, likewise a female, has been procured this week. A golden-headed marmoset has just been added to the Collection of the Society, which is now rich in small mammals, as well as in antelopes, in elephants, and in birds.

The annual flower show at Dover was held on Wednesday in the College Grounds, and it proved very successful.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Museum of Decorative Arts at the Pavillon de Flore at the Tuileries was opened on Monday afternoon. Its object is to enable France to keep pace with other countries in the employment of every possible means for the development and progress of art-industry. France has for a long time possessed a certain supremacy in all industries to which art is applicable, owing to the peculiar good taste that has characterised the nation; but the Universal Exhibition of 1878 has shown that this supremacy is considerably endangered by foreign competition. It has, therefore, been deemed necessary to create an institution similar to the South Kensington Museum in London, and to initiate the liberal principles that have guided its direction, not only in the collection of models of architecture, sculpture, paintings, drawings, fixed and movable decorations, furniture, mosaics, ceramics, glass, clothing, jewellery, arms, scholastic instruments, books, &c., useful for the instruction of artisans and others engaged in the study and manufacture of articles of art-industry, but also in adopting the English system of sending the chefs-d'œuvre of the museum into the provinces, by arranging and encouraging numerous and frequent exhibitions throughout the country. The opening of this new institution was limited to five or six picture galleries, exhibiting numerous admirable works of the old and modern schools belonging to friends of the undertaking. The exhibition is supported by voluntary contributions, the first list of subscriptions showing a total of 132,350*fr.* The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier is honorary president, and Mr. Cunliffe Owen and Sir Richard Wallace are the honorary vice-presidents.

The Monetary Conference is holding its sittings at Paris.

A Congress of Industry and Commerce held its first sitting on Tuesday, under the presidency of M. Honnête, the president of the Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The delegates of the United States, England, Belgium, and Russia were appointed vice-presidents. A second sitting was held on Wednesday in the Trocadéro. The congress discussed the question of tariffs, liberty of commerce, the rates of interest, and the reforms of the commercial code.

The committee of the National Lottery in Paris have decided to create grand prizes of the value of 50,000*fr.*, 35,000*fr.*, 25,000*fr.*, and 20,000*fr.* respectively. The first will consist of diamonds, the others of objects of art. The drawing will take place on Oct. 20.

The Deauville races terminated on Sunday, and there was a brilliant contest for the Grand Prix, the unbeaten Hungarian mare Kincsem winning her thirty-eighth race. She was, however, closely pressed by M. Lupin's Fontainebleau, which was only beaten by half a length. Eight ran.

A considerable number of people assembled last Sunday on the quays between the Pont de Grenelle and the Auteuil Railway Viaduct to witness the international regatta, which was organised by the united committees of the Cercle Nautique of France, the Paris Rowing Club, and the Société Nautique of the Marne, with the aid of several other French and foreign clubs. Prizes to the amount of £160 were contributed by the French Yacht Club and the Municipal Council of Paris.

A statue of Lamartine, by Falguière, was unveiled on Sunday at Macon. A large number of strangers were present. An excursion was made to Cluny, where Madame Valentine de Lamartine conducted the visitors over her uncle's house, and his tomb was also inspected. At Macon itself there were regattas, and some of Lamartine's poems were recited and sung at the theatre.

The fêtes fixed to be held at Boulogne-sur-Mer on Sept. 1 and 2 in celebration of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new harbour have been deferred to Sept. 8 and 9. The foundation-stone will be laid on the 9th by M. de Freycinet, Minister of Public Works, and M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance.

Prince Alexander of the Netherlands has arrived at Paris.

According to a statement contained in the *Siecle* of Wednesday, the well-known M. du Bois du Bais, whose death was announced a short time ago, has bequeathed the whole of his large fortune to the poor of Paris. The amount reaches close upon £80,000.

M. Renouard, a French Republican Life Senator, and uncle to M. Léon Say, died last Saturday, aged eighty-four. He distinguished himself at the Bar, was Secretary-General of the Ministry of Justice in 1830, and published various works on political economy and jurisprudence.—M. Naudet, the author of a "History of Etienne Marcel," and formerly Professor of Latin at the Collège de France, died on the 15th inst., aged ninety-one. He is believed to have been the oldest member of the institute.—A French Hebraist, the Abbé Auguste Latouche, has also just died, at the age of ninety-five.

SPAIN.

The King presided over a Cabinet Council at Madrid yesterday week, and afterwards returned to the Escorial.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen were present on Monday at Bruges at the unveiling of a statue to the Flemish painter Van Eyck. After the departure of their Majesties disturbances occurred at several points between the Clericals and the Liberals. The gendarmes dispersed the rioters, several of whom were arrested.

The fêtes in celebration of the Royal Silver Wedding may be said to have begun on Tuesday at the Royal residence of Laeken. Before the monumental church a triumphal arch with a Royal throne had been erected, and near it the Civic Guards and the garrison were under arms. The King and Queen and the two young Princesses, their children, arrived shortly after one o'clock, and were received with the strains of the "Brabançonne," played by all the musical societies of the town, and the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd. The Communal Council and the clergy of the church were placed to the right of the throne, and, after their Majesties had taken their seats on it, the Burgomaster of Laeken read the address from the Communal Council congratulating them on the happy event. The King replied, expressing his best wishes for the prosperity of the commune of Laeken. Five young girls then presented a bouquet to the Queen, and the Royal party afterwards returned to the Château of Laeken.

On Wednesday afternoon their Majesties took up their residence at the Palace of Brussels, where they stayed during the fêtes, which lasted four days, from the 22nd till the 25th. In the afternoon they received there a deputation from the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire, who presented their homage and offered an artistically worked basket, one metre in length and sixty centimetres in width, filled with roses, the Queen's favourite flower. The deputation from the Federation of the Belgian Horticultural Societies were also received. They offered a basket of flowers.

The Société de Philanthropie distributed on Wednesday 2000 dinners to the poor at the two establishments of the Alimentary Co-operative Society. The dinners, which were composed of soup, fish, meat, vegetables, rice boiled in milk with sugar, bread, and beer, could be consumed on the premises or carried away, as the recipients pleased.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, with a numerous suite, and Count Nesselrode, Grand Master of the Court of the Empress of Germany, charged by her Majesty with a congratulatory mission, have arrived at Brussels. On Wednesday afternoon Prince William of Prussia, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, and the Austrian Archduke Charles-Louis, who arrived with numerous suites, were received at the Northern Terminus by the King of the Belgians. The greeting of the Royal and Imperial personages was most hearty. Their Highnesses are staying at the Royal palace. Lord Torrington, on the part of Queen Victoria, handed to the Queen of the Belgians on Tuesday a letter conferring on her Majesty the Ladies' Order of the Star of India and the insignia in diamonds. The Marquis of Hamilton had a private audience on Wednesday to make a presentation to the King from the Prince of Wales. The special Embassies sent to Brussels to congratulate their Majesties are thus composed:—France, General Clinchant, Commander of the French 1st Army Corps, General Camponon, the Senator-General Loyssel, General Lambert, Colonel Negrier, and Captain Fayet; Spain, the Duke of Ossuna, and six attachés; Sweden, Baron Hochschild; Holland, Baron Fagel, Grand Marshal of the Court, Baron van Heerd, and Count Bylandt; England, Viscount Torrington; Russia, Prince Orloff, Ambassador at Paris; Portugal, Count Thomar; Italy, General Pasi; Saxe-Weimar, Count Boineburg; Saxony, Count Witzthum; Turkey, Caratheodori Effendi. The special Envoys have been received by the King and Queen, and have presented the letters of congratulation from their respective Sovereigns and the President of the French Republic. On Wednesday the diplomatic body and deputations from the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives were also received by the King and Queen at the Palace of Brussels to offer their congratulations.

The ceremonies attending the silver wedding are set forth in the programme as follows:—The crown subscribed for by the women of Belgium to be presented to the Queen on the 22nd inst. The deputation represents the 2016 communes which comprise the kingdom, each of which sends a delegate. The same day communal councillors, to the number of more than a thousand, entertain their Majesties and the Royal family at a banquet in the Great Hall of the Bourse, to which the whole foreign diplomatic body is invited. Afterwards the King and Queen go to La Monnaie Theatre to a gala performance, at which will also be present the foreign Princes expected at Brussels. In the proceedings for Friday, the 23rd, is a review by the King of all the civic guards of the realm, a torchlight procession, and serenade. The third day, the 24th, there will be an inspection of the primary schools, when more than 30,000 children will pass before their Majesties. In the evening a brilliant fête will take place in the Zoological Gardens. On Sunday, the fourth day, there is to be a gymnastic fête, horse-racing on the new course in the Bois de la Cambre, general illumination of the city, and fireworks. The diadem and suite of diamonds to be presented to the Queen of the Belgians by the city of Brussels in commemoration of the wedding has been completed by M. Buis, to whom its manufacture has been intrusted. It is made of silver plates jointed, entirely covered with diamonds in gold setting. In the centre is a large diamond weighing 23½ carats, and valued at £1800. The silver plates have the form of a waving plume, and behind is the diamond of the Baron de Marpurgo, which weighs three carats. The whole diadem forms a crown of glittering plumes, and is considered to be a work of art.

HOLLAND.

It is officially announced that the King has sanctioned the new law on primary instruction.

GERMANY.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, has been re-elected to the Reichstag on the second ballot at Forchheim, Kulmbach, Bavaria. He polled 9800 votes, while his Ultramontane competitor had 8600.

Prince Frederick Leopold, son of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, fell on Wednesday from the balcony of the hunting-box at Glienicke and broke his leg below the knee.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the result of the elections is that the Ultramontanes, including Guelphs, have gained six seats and the Conservatives forty. The National Liberals have lost twenty-nine, the Progressists thirteen, the Socialists three, and the Democrats one. The other parties have retained their numbers.

Hödel, who attempted the life of the Emperor William on May 11 last, was early yesterday week beheaded in the courtyard of the New Prison at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Ukase was published at St. Petersburg on Wednesday disbanding the men of the Landwehr who were first called out.

The successor to General Trepoff as head of the St. Petersburg police was General Mesentzoff. Yesterday week the latter was leaving a confectioner's shop when he was set upon by two men, who attempted to stab him to the heart. The heart was not pierced, but the General died of the wound in the evening. The assassins drove off in a vehicle that was waiting and escaped. General Seliverstev has been appointed chief of the Gendarmes and the third department of the Chancery, in the place of the murdered General.

A review of the Russian troops at San Stefano was held on Saturday last. The manoeuvres lasted two hours, and were witnessed by a great concourse. At the close of the review General Todleben, while making a speech to the men, was fired at by a young Greek armed with a pistol. The shot did not, however, take effect, and the Greek was arrested.

The *Daily News* correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that Russia has determined to retain her position near Constantinople until the Turks surrender Batoum and Varna. According to a Constantinople telegram, the Turkish Commander at Batoum has informed the inhabitants that the Russians will enter the town on the 27th. The Lazes are biding their time in four intrenched camps.

SERVIA.

The festivities in honour of Prince Milan's birthday began on Wednesday. The town and public buildings were decorated with garlands and flags, and there was a general illumination and a torchlight procession at night. The state celebration of the event and a grand review were held on Thursday. Another battery of 18-pounder Krupp field-guns captured at Nisch has been added to the war trophies, and arranged in the Great Square in Belgrade.

EGYPT.

Mr. Rivers Wilson on Tuesday presented to the Khedive a voluminous report of the labours of the Committee of Inquiry in Egyptian Revenue. The Committee of Inquiry has accepted an offer of Prince Mohammed Tewfik, the hereditary Prince, made on the advice of Nubar Pasha, to cede to the Committee all his estates, the annual rental of which amounts to £30,000. Princess Fatma, daughter of the Khedive, has also declared her readiness to cede all her estates to the Committee, and Prince Hussein Kamil Pasha, the Khedive's second

son, is expected to do likewise. Following these examples, the mother of the Khedive has also ceded to the Committee all her estates, the annual value of which amounts to £20,000.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been dissolved. The new elections will be held on Sept. 17.

The Attorney-General has introduced in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia a memorial to the Queen, praying her Majesty that, if the terms of the Union with the Dominion be not complied with by the month of May, 1879, British Columbia shall be allowed to withdraw from it. The memorial was adopted by a large majority.

The Canadian papers publish accounts of a terrible storm which visited Toronto on the 4th inst.

AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne telegram dated yesterday week says that the Colonial Treasurer of Victoria has made his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly. The actual revenue for the current year is estimated at £4,991,713, and the expenditure at £5,137,642, leaving a deficit of £145,929. This deficiency will be covered by arrears and recomputations. There are to be new loans for a total amount of £9,000,000 for railways and public works, £4,000,000 to be issued immediately.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship *Smyrna*, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in May last.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says that a good deal of rain has fallen throughout the west coast district, the north-east coast, in the ceded districts of Madras, and in Kurnool. In the south-east coast district the fall has been slight. General prospects are reported good. A general rain is reported throughout Mysore. Prices have slightly fallen, and prospects are favourable. There has been a heavy rain in all parts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind; and a good rain in the Central Provinces, in Central India a fair fall, and throughout Malwa. The state of Bundelkund gives cause for anxiety, the distress increasing. In Rajpootana prospects are good; in Northern Bengal there is some damage from floods, but more rain is required in certain districts; in Assam the floods in the valley districts are subsiding; in the North-West Provinces prospects are favourable. From Cashmere reports are very gloomy, and the Durbar is said to be thoroughly aroused to the appalling state of affairs. The authorities are buying grain in large quantities. Relief works are being started in all directions, and a mixed committee of Hindoos and Mussulmans are working together to relieve distress. The thanks of the Indian Government have been gazetted as due to military officers for services performed during the Madras famine. The Government hope to grant special concessions to officers who have suffered in health from their labours. It is decided that a winter camp of exercise shall be formed at Hassan Abdal, in the Punjab.

The overland mail has brought news from Bombay to July 26, and from Calcutta to July 24. There is very little news of importance that has not been already received by telegraph. The Indian papers state that the Russians were endeavouring to establish an Embassy in Cabul, but that the Ameer refused to grant the needful permission. It is also stated that the family of the late Yakoub Beg, Ameer of Kashgar, have taken refuge in Russian territory, and the Russian authorities have refused the demand of the Chinese for their extradition, but have removed them to Tashkend.

A telegram from Bombay reports the death of the heir apparent to the throne of Cabul on the 17th inst., and that, in consequence of this event, the special mission of Sir Neville Chamberlain will possibly be postponed. A telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta states that Abdul Karim Khan, brother of Shere Ali and the former ruler of Khokand, has arrived at Peshawur. After rebelling against the Russians he took refuge in Cabul, and has now left on the approach of the Russian Envoy.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the phylloxera is committing great ravages among the vines in the north of Portugal.

At Yokohama some students who ridiculed two Buddhist priests for teaching that the sun moves round the earth have been attacked by the populace and seriously injured.

The Congress on Prison Reform assembled on Wednesday at Stockholm, and the members of the Congress were entertained by the Municipality on Thursday.

The prize of 25,000*fr.* offered by the King of the Belgians for the best work on national history published between 1874 and 1878 has been awarded to M. Alphonse Wanters for his "*Les Libertés Communales: essai sur leur origine et leurs premiers développements en Belgique, dans le Nord de la France, et sur les Bords du Rhin.*"

The public may avail themselves of the existing mail communications, via New York, for correspondence addressed to Chili, Peru, and other parts of the west coast of South America by addressing, "via the United States," any correspondence they may desire to have forwarded by that route. The rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) are as follows:—Letters, 1*ld.* per half ounce; newspapers, 3*d.* each (not exceeding 4 oz. in weight); books and trade patterns, 3½*d.* per 2 oz.; registration fee, 4*d.*

The sixth congress of the International Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law being held at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine has adopted a resolution, proposed by Herr Marcus, of Bremen, approving the decision taken at Berne establishing a uniform railway goods tariff. Mr. Freeland, who was supported by Mr. Peabody, of the United States, spoke, amid general assent, in terms of approval of the new relations promoted in London by the Chinese and Japanese Ambassadors, both in the domain of political economy and international law. The Congress has unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by Sir Travers Twiss, supported by Count Sparre, of Sweden, to the effect that the Suez Canal and similar international works should be declared free in case of war, and not be subject to any restrictive measures on the part of belligerents.

Queen Christina died on Wednesday night, at St. Adresse, near Havre. Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain, was the daughter of the late Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, and was born in April, 1806, so that she had completed her seventy-second year. She was married to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, in December, 1829, and was appointed Regent in October, 1832. On the death of her husband, on Sept. 29, 1833, her eldest daughter, Isabella, then a child, was proclaimed Queen under the regency of her mother, and a civil war followed which lasted seven years. In 1840 Queen Christina was compelled to take refuge in France, but returned to Spain in 1843, and remained there until 1854, when she again fled to France, and has since only occasionally visited Spain. In December, 1833, she was secretly married to Fernando Muncz, who was made Duke of Rianzarès, and the marriage was acknowledged by a decree dated Oct. 13, 1844. The Duke died in 1873.

A RESTING PLACE.

Crabbe is out of fashion. Readers to whom the roses and raptures of vice are as daily bread, to whom poetry is a thing which must be always either wild, dreamy, voluptuous, or (best of all) entirely incomprehensible, can hardly be expected to find the quiet old chronicler of Aldborough anything but dull; and to such readers dullness is the one deadly sin.

Nor can one well attempt the denial of this charge against him. A poet who devoted twenty-four cantos (or "letters," as he, less pretentiously, called them) to the description of an ordinary seaside borough;—who began with this very unambitious prelude—

"Describe the Borough"—though our idle tribe
May love description, can we so describe,
That you shall fairly streets and building trace,
And all that gives distinction to a place?
This cannot be; yet moved by your request
A part I paint—let Fancy form the rest;—

who, finally, attacked, with all the anger his gentle spirit was capable of, an "enthusiast in religion;" such a writer could hardly be expected to attract much attention now.

Yet it is by no means certain that Crabbe will not be read and respected when Swinburne and Rossetti are as much forgotten as the Euphuists of a former time; he has one great lasting quality, in which they are entirely—almost avowedly—deficient; and this is sound common-sense. His work will always have, at least, a historical value; it paints, with thorough fidelity, the life of its day—and his pictures of "The Almshouse and Trustees," "The Professions," "The Clubs and Social Meetings," of his little Borough, have a merit and an interest unsuspected by those who devote themselves to reproducing in most exquisite colours their own idlest fancies.

And it has been said that Crabbe, with this dullness, and this strong sense, is in some sort a type of the part of the world from which he came, and of which he constantly wrote with such affectionate remembrance. The people of the Eastern Counties are generally supposed to be slow—"thick-headed," their enemies call them; and the silliness of Suffolk in particular has become proverbial. Indeed, one does not find in Eastern England the quickness of the West, nor the keen North-countryman's passion for work, nor the Irishman's wit; but the assumption that these defects are counterbalanced by no good qualities is not necessarily a fair one. All over England you will find East-countrymen in high positions of trust; nor is there, probably, any part of England where life has more steady comfort, more stable happiness, than in the east.

One sees this in their great painters—Gainsborough, Constable, Crome; and one sees it, I think, in the scenery they painted—to describe which one may almost repeat what has just been said of Crabbe. There are not what the guide-books call very "striking features" in these landscapes; there are no mountains, and not many hills; there are not even very great rivers nor very picturesque lakes—Cumberland people would probably despise the "Norfolk broads" pretty heartily. Yet throughout the whole country there is an exquisite repose, a quiet richness of colouring, a genuine beauty of a sort which one gets to love very deeply.

Why do not people, ready enough to make tours in the East under the guidance of Mr. Cook, who drags them at express speed through Jerusalem, Joppa, Jericho, and other abodes of insects evilly disposed—why not, I say, make once in a way, for a pleasanter change, a tour in the East of England? Does Mr. Murray sell in a year half a dozen copies of his hand-book to this part of the kingdom, "so near and yet so far"? Even of the excursionists to the two or three popular watering-places, are not the great majority East Anglians born and bred? Perhaps there may be nothing in Norfolk really equal to Dartmoor, perhaps even the beautiful Orwell is not so beautiful as the Wye; but there is such a wholesome quiet about the entire country—it is so free from the airs and affectations of a show district, it is so uncockneyfied, and (may not one add?) so cheap!

Not only are the large towns—Norwich, with its cathedral, Ipswich, with its picturesque old houses and river—thoroughly interesting and representative, but there are smaller places innumerable every bit as good; places whose names are never heard but within a radius of barely fifty miles. There is Swaffham, in Norfolk; there is Yoxford, in Suffolk, with a handsome church, picturesque inns, a quaint high-street, and a delightful park.

Better still than the best of trips for real rest and refreshment is it to stay in one place—in any one almost among the hundreds that lie between jolly vulgar Yarmouth and dingy Harwich. Crabbe would no doubt have recommended Aldborough, his quaint old favourite; but since his day it has been converted into a watering-place, which though it is not fashionable would like to be—Camberwell-super-Mare somebody calls it. Felixstowe, too, has spoilt itself by a railway; and even Southwold has just attracted to itself a "branch" of the Great Eastern. But not far off this last-named place there is a little village, hardly known to the herd even in Suffolk—a village on the coast—which centuries ago was (we are told) a great town, with fifteen, some say forty, churches, of which all have now been washed away by the encroaching sea. All that is, except the ruins of one, which now stand out most picturesquely against the sky upon the cliff which shelters the tiny town, making, with the broad sea at their feet and the woods behind them, a picture more lovely and complete than any of Crome or Cotman. Near these ruins are some more singular and finer still: the outer wall and the refectory of an ancient priory. The wall now incloses a great field, in the midst of which—like some strange ark floating in a sea of yellow corn—there rise the grey refectory walls; every passing breeze and cloud varies their surroundings, every hour of the day there is some change in this beautiful, tranquil scene.

Lower down lies the one street of the village: a street containing maybe ten houses, including the new schools (ugly, rectangular, and redbricked) and a cottage which fulfils the duties of Townhall, and in which is a great padlocked chest containing the archives of the place—which, by-the-way, returned its members to Parliament till 1832, and (as we find from the aforesaid archives) in older times thought no small beer of itself, sending representatives to consult the mighty Coke on occasions of importance, and paying their expenses, on that arduous journey to London, with becoming liberality.

Here is a resting-place for the tired man of business, for the artist "fagged out" by the London season; nor have we mentioned a tenth of its beauties—nor its principal defect. There are delightful drives and walks round it, to strange and ancient churches and to glorious heaths; it is cool, healthy, clean; and—if the whole truth must be told—hardly a quarter of its few dozens of inhabitants are on speaking terms with each other. This confirmation of the truth of Crabbe's "Dutch pictures" of life hardly adds to the beauty of the Arcadian scene; but it was necessary to complete our little photograph of it; and these slow and heavy resentments of years, while they do not interfere much with the comfort of the visitor, give him a theme whereon to moralise—show that the most sluggish and inartificial existence has faults as grave, in their way, as the follies of our headlong London life: faults which, soothed by the beautiful sights which Nature here spreads round him, he may not unprofitably rest to watch.



REVIEW OF THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD BY THE QUEEN.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Paris, Aug. 21.

Hödel, the would-be regicide, has had his head duly cut off at Berlin; and (assuming that we are entitled under any circumstances to inflict capital punishment) the cowardly and conceited assailant of the aged Sovereign of Germany certainly deserved his fate. "Dr." Nobiling's turn will probably come next. Civilisation, nevertheless, may score a good many points when we contrast the comparatively merciful *supplice* undergone by this wretched man Hödel with the dreadful torments wreaked on Count Ankerström, the assassin (at a masked ball) of Gustavus III. of Sweden, and the yet more horrible agonies endured by Damiens, who wounded Louis XV. of France very slightly with a penknife. Ankerström (whose widow was living within the recollection of persons still surviving) was scourged with iron chains for three successive days preceding his execution, until he was nearly flayed alive. As for the miserable Damiens, we have all read and shuddered at the account of the "bed of steel" to which he was strapped; the "question ordinaire et extraordinaire" to which he was subjected; the melted lead and boiling oil, pitch, and sulphur which were poured into the wounds which the pincers had made in his limbs; and his final *écartèlement*, or the pulling of him to pieces by four horses. The horses were sluggish in the performance of their abominable task; and it was necessary to stimulate them by the lash. There were many ladies present at the execution, and when they saw the horses whipped they cried, in the mincing Court dialect of the time, "Oh, les pauv' zévaux!"

Mem.: Of course, George Selwyn went over specially to Paris to see Damiens done to death. He pushed so lustily to get through the crowd round the scaffold that one of the soldiers on duty, thinking that he might be the executioner himself, asked him whether he was "Monsieur de Paris." "No," replied George Selwyn, "je suis Monsieur de Londres." All kinds of cynically humorous stories have been told about executions. I remember one of a very cool criminal, a Greek, who was about to be guillotined, and who, on receiving a hint from the chaplain that it was time to be moving, exclaimed "Kai ti? den emporoun n'archisoun choris emé?" I purposely leave the remark untranslated for the benefit of the disciples of Professor Blackie.

The Parisians, on the other hand, are furious because Hödel was not guillotined. "Just like those barbarous Germans," they are saying, "to chop a man's head off with a hatchet." Nor is "Atlas" in the *World* quite satisfied. "They actually sent out and bought a new woodcutter's axe," cries the scandalised "Atlas." As a matter of fact, I believe that the axe with which Hödel was decapitated was made specially for the occasion by the first cutler in Berlin. There has not been these sixteen years past any call for the judicial axe in Prussia. There are two specimens of the implement extant at Berlin. One was consigned to the Brandenburg Museum. The other got into the possession of the proprietor of a waxwork show, and continues to adorn his Chamber of Horrors. The old manner of decapitation in Germany was not by the axe, but by the sword. The blade was hollow, and contained a certain quantity of quicksilver. The criminal was placed in a kneeling posture, but without placing his head on a block. The executioner, grasping the glaive with both hands, held it upright, so that the quicksilver in the hollow blade lay over the hilt. But, as the *bourreau* delivered his blow, with a semi-circular sweep, the mercury swept downwards from hilt to point, and lent tremendously increased momentum to the stroke.

Mem.: It was not the executioner-in-chief who decollated Hödel, but one of his assistants. The chief is an aged man, and has grown wealthy by trafficking in stray dogs, which, by virtue of his office, he is entitled to seize in the streets. After a certain time the dogs which are not claimed and which are not worth anything are hanged. The valuable animals are sold, as the perquisites of the executioner. The carcasses of the dead brutes belong to his assistants, who go by the significant name of "skinners." All things considered, it seems highly appropriate that a fellow accustomed to skin dogs should be called upon to cut off a man's head.

Enough of an ugly subject; but who among us has not been to Madame Tussaud's and enjoyed the Baker-street banquet, *ab ovo usque ad malum*: that is to say, from the top-booted effigy of the late William Cobbett, M.P., to the model of the guillotine and the dreadful figure of Orsini in his *camisole de force*? Who that goes to the Tower does not ask to see the axe with which Anne Boleyn was not executed, the thumbscrews, and the Scavenger's Daughter? There is a curious fascination about penology; and there are a great many more George Selwyns among us than is generally acknowledged.

By-the-way, talking of Madame Tussaud's, students of the Eastern Question might do well during the recess to study a remarkable series of water-colour drawings illustrating Turkish punishments in the early days of the reign of Sultan Mahmoud. These drawings are hung on the walls of a somewhat dark staircase at Madame Tussaud's; but they will repay inspection, showing as they do the marked improvement which has taken place in the administration of criminal justice in Turkey within the last forty years. Politically, I abhor the Turk as heartily as Torquato Tasso did, and many of the Muslim's manners and customs are to me utterly abominable; but justice should be done to all; and it is good to know that impalement, decapitation for trifling offences, the bow-string, and the sack (the last for reprehensible Turkish ladies) have been as completely abolished in the Ottoman Empire as the knout has been abolished in Russia. Even the *bastinado* no longer exists, so far as Constantinople is concerned; although in the remote districts recalcitrant taxpayers are still occasionally compelled to "eat stick."

It should be a wholesome corrective to our national propensity for bragging and boasting, and our national habit of sneering at the "barbarism" of foreigners, to remember that we are the only nation in Europe who judicially scourge criminals and who systematically beat children. I see that the Marquis Townshend has been protesting in the London newspapers against the practice of boxing schoolboys' ears, and that he proposes to give a prize of fifty guineas for the best essay on the impolicy of corporal punishment in schools altogether. When I was young boys were unmercifully thrashed both at school and at home; but I was fortunate enough to have a kind (although far from over-indulgent) Mother, and to be brought up at a school in which, although there were many hundreds of boys, not one blow was scholastically struck from year's end to year's end. I rejoice to believe that the majority of parents are not so ferocious as they were in the old days, and that the race of savage schoolmasters is gradually declining; but an immensity of reform is yet necessary in our schools, high and low, and the practice of hitting children violent blows on the head is one that assuredly should

be put down by the law. To strike a child on the head is an aggravated assault, and should be punished as one.

Mem.: I picked up the other day in a Parisian paper an intolerably nonsensical story about a precocious baby, which made me laugh heartily. I wonder whether it will have the same effect on you, dear reader. It is so highly expedient to laugh whenever we have a chance of so doing, since in ten minutes' time we shall have good reason, perchance, to weep. "I remember," says the narrator of the nonsensical story, "that when I was an infant of about ten months old I was naughty, and my nurse slapped me. 'Ah,' thought I, 'it's all very well; but you see if I don't tell my mamma as soon as ever I learn to speak.'" There is a vague idea of the Philosophy of the Inarticulate in this trivial story. We should be merciful to those who cannot translate their thoughts into speech. Did you ever mark the intensely wretched expression in the countenance of a dog that is sick and that cannot tell you what is the matter with him? It is a look of puzzled, hopeless, tongue-tied misery: the expression of pained bewilderment so grandly defined by the French critic as "the look of the Sphinx who has forgotten the solution of her own riddle."

We have been laughing, but not immoderately, in Paris, over the "Old Englyshe" of the bill of fare of the Ministerial whitebait dinner. Who was the concoctor of this dull joke? A really comic *menu* might have been drawn up had the chef at Greenwich given *ad captandum* names to a few of the "rich hashes" and "rare messes," the "soufflés," the "surprises," the "epigrammes," and the "suprêmes" of the Ministerial campaign. The gentleman, however, who translated the bill of fare into French for the benefit of the Parisian public is apparently a wag of the first water. There is a specialty of the Greenwich *cuisine* called "Omelette de crabe à la Blue Seal." I think that I mentioned this dish some weeks since in "Echoes," and that I erroneously quoted the "Seal" (which refers to a club of Guardsmen) as a "gold" instead of a "blue" one. But, for aught that I can tell with certainty, it may be a pink, or a yellow, or a pea-green *cachet*. In the French translation of the Greenwich bill of fare I find "Omelette de crabe à la Garde des Sceaux." This is delicious. The "Garde des Sceaux" is a functionary who combines some of the attributes of our Lord Chancellor with others of the Lord Privy Seal. The translation, however, can be capped by that of the American who rendered the French "Bureau du Timbre," or "Stamp Office," as "the Government Timber Yard." For a witty translation commend me to "Mors Omnibus" as the Latin equivalent for a hearse. This has been attributed to Lord Beaconsfield, in the days when he was "young and curly." Was it the Premier who, when a loquacious member of Parliament boasted that before he studied the art of oratory he used to speak worse than Demosthenes did before his course of pebbles, gently remarked that the honourable gentleman's actual style of delivery reminded him of Demosthenes, not after the course of pebbles, but while he still had them in his mouth?

I have heard of a traveller who remained for a whole month at an hotel at Niagara, and minutely described in his letters home all the features of the surrounding country. In his last communication he observed in a postscript: "By-the-by, they tell me that there are some waterfalls"—I am not sure that he did not write waterworks—"near here." I have been in Paris for a fortnight, and I have not, I believe, written as yet half a dozen lines in the "Echoes" about the Universal Exhibition and its bewildering contents. There have been many good reasons for my silence. In the first instance, I am anxious not to bore you; and the "Exhibition Bore" nearly equals the Eastern Question now as a social nuisance. In the next place, I very rarely visit the Champ de Mars; and as for the Trocadéro Palace and park, I have not yet set my foot inside those sumptuous precincts. In the third place, the Exhibition is so immense, and any information that I could impart to you would be necessarily so infinitesimal, that I have been reluctant to say anything at all concerning it from a systematic point of view. I have ventured, however, to set down just twenty-five things which I would counsel you to do when you visit the Exposition Universelle.

Pay the cabman before you reach the Exhibition palace. Give him six sous as a *pourboire*. Don't buy more than four tickets at a time. If you do you will probably lose them. Lunch at Catelain's Restaurant Français in the part of the Champ de Mars to the right before you get to the Bridge of Jena. If you are two in company "portions" for one will suffice. If you are three or four, order "portions" for two. "Eggs on the plate," an "omelette au jambon," or "aux rognons," "côtelettes de mouton à la jardinière," or "an entrecôte à la Bordelaise," are the safest things to order. Drink *vin ordinaire*, or, at the utmost, St. Estephe. The more expensive wines will not be better. Never drink water at a restaurant. Don't drink Eau de Selz from a syphon. Drink Apollinaris, or Eau de St. Galmier. Give the waiter fifty centimes for his fee. Your lunch should not cost you more than six francs a head. If you have a lady with you persuade her not to enter a Bath chair or *fauteuil roulant*. She will be wanting to alight every other minute to look at the pretty things. See the "Regent" Diamond by all means. Stand on tiptoe, but not (if you can help it) on your neighbour's toes, to see it. See the magnificent show of Sèvres china and Beauvais tapestry. See Ellington's "Pilgrim shield;" the "Pompeian Lady at her toilette;" the "damascened steel vase;" the "Renaissance mirror;" and the "tête-à-tête tea services" of the famous Birmingham firm. See Barbedienne's bronzes. See the display of Tiffany, the renowned gold and silver smith of New York; and the remarkable display of the American Watch Company of Waltham, Massachusetts. See the Prince of Wales's pavilion. See the superb model of the Gallia, the newest built of the ocean fleet of the Cunard Royal Mail Steam-Ship Company. See the Gustave Doré vase and Copeland's china; and then—come back to dinner: I hope without a headache. G. A. S.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

The Engraving that fills the two middle pages of this Number represents the scene on Tuesday week at Spithead, when her Majesty the Queen inspected the vessels of the reserve squadron, under the command of Admiral Sir A. C. Key. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught were present, and there was a great gathering of yachts and of the public. Unfortunately, the spectacle was marred by bad weather, and the programme had to be modified in consequence.

The events of the day began with the arrival, by the special trains from London, of the members of both Houses and their embarkation on board the Euphrates, while at the same time, from various points of the dockyard, other parties were embarking on board the different vessels to which they had been allotted. The review was deprived of much of its charm as a spectacle by the unfortunate meteorological conditions under which it was held. On Monday night the wind went

down, and everything promised well for the review, notwithstanding the appearance of heavy rain-clouds that came sailing over the Isle of Wight. During the night, however, the wind sprang up again from the south-west, accompanied by copious falls of rain, and when day broke nothing could have appeared worse in the shape of weather. A heavy haze hung upon the water and shut out the ships from the spectators on shore, while the wind, which had increased to half a gale, dissipated the last vestige of hope with reference to the fleet getting under way. At noon a Royal salute was fired from all the vessels at Spithead and in harbour, and the ships were dressed—those about to proceed outside with masthead flags only, while the vessels which were to remain stationary dressed in rainbow, with the flags extending from masthead to masthead.

Towards three o'clock her Majesty was observed to be putting off in a Royal barge towards the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which lay with a slip-rope to a buoy off Osborne, and soon afterwards the Royal Standard was run up to the masthead, which was a signal for the fleet to salute. A line was then formed of the yachts and tenders following in the wake of her Majesty in the subjoined order:—Next astern of the Royal yacht came the Royal yacht Osborne, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his friends; then the Enchantress, with their Lordships the Commissioners of the Admiralty; then the Fire Queen, with the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Fanshawe, flying his flag at the main; then the Euphrates, with the Lords, Commons, and a large bevy of peeresses and lady commoners; then the Vivid, with the foreign representatives; and in the rear of these the Dasher and Britomart, with half-pay naval officers and officers of the garrison. In this form the squadron of yachts, with a strong breeze blowing behind them, bore down on the Fleet, which was now seen to be anchored in most admirable order and perfect formation—the larger, but less formidable, vessels forming the Starboard Division, the turret-ships and monitors the Port.

The following is the disposition and order of the divisions:—

STARBOARD.					
Ships.	Guns.	Horse Power.	Tons.	Crew.	
Hercules, Admiral Sir A. C. Key ...	14	8529	8677	698	
Hector, Captain C. H. Simpson ...	18	3256	6713	527	
Valiant, Captain W. C. Chapman ...	18	3560	6713	530	
Lord Warden, Capt. Hon. E. R. Fremantle ...	18	6706	7842	547	
Warrior, Rear-Admiral Henry Boys ...	32	5469	9137	703	
Penelope, Captain W. S. Brown ...	11	4703	4394	345	
Resistance, Captain A. T. Thrupp ...	16	2423	6070	452	
Boudicca, Captain J. E. Erskine ...	16	5130	4027	335	
Emerald, Captain W. H. Maxwell ...	12	2100	2162	232	
Cormorant, Commander J. A. T. Bruce ...	6	900	1124	133	
Euryalus, Captain John D'Arcy ...	16	5250	3932	363	
Blazer, Lieutenant H. B. Lang ...	1	266	254	23	
Comet, Lieutenant R. F. O. Foote ...	1	262	251	25	
PORT.					
Thunderer, Captain John C. Wilson ...	4	6270	9337	349	
Belleisle, Captain C. J. Rowley ...	4	3955	4720	203	
Prince Albert, Captain Loftus F. Jones ...	4	2123	3905	193	
Gorgon, Captain Sir Lambton Lorraine ...	4	1659	3430	147	
Hydra, Captain Albert H. Markham ...	4	1472	3430	146	
Hecate, Captain Edward Howard ...	4	1755	3420	149	
Glatton, Captain Morgan Singer ...	2	2838	4912	163	
Cyclops, Captain Edward Kelly ...	4	1660	3430	159	
Ready, Commander H. H. Edwards ...	4	715	592	77	
Tweed, Lieutenant John Hayes ...	3	310	363	43	
Tay, Lieutenant Thomas E. Miller ...	3	310	363	41	
Vesuvius, Lieutenant W. H. May ...	—	379	260	14	
Lightning, Lieutenant C. J. Norcock ...	—	300	28	9	
		219	72,350	99,549	6331

The vessels in these two divisions left a broad water-way, down which her Majesty now steamed, having previously made the signal that the fleet would not be required to get under way. As the Royal yacht approached, the yards were manned, and cheer after cheer rang from the ships. A crowd of small craft followed thickly in the wake and on both beams of the squadron of yachts; and fortunately at this moment the one stray gleam of sunshine which appeared throughout the day shone forth and lighted up the scene. The long, even rows of vessels, the fluttering bunting, and the figures of the men as they stood on the yards presented a fine scene. The Royal yacht now steamed towards the Warner light-ship, passing not far from the wreck of the Eurydice, which must have attracted her Majesty's attention, and then turned towards the fleet again. It was not her Majesty's intention to visit any of the vessels, so that the bad weather did not interfere with that part of the programme; but from the signal which was made it was evidently the intention that the fleet should have been got under way and have performed some such simple manoeuvre as steaming round the Royal yacht, either in two columns or in single line ahead, and then resuming their stations at Spithead. But that it was wise to abandon this project all those who witnessed the review must agree, as from the confined space, the crowds of shipping and small boats, the violent squalls of wind, and the occasional blinding showers, it would have been attended with considerable risk. Her Majesty now made the signal, "Am much pleased, and regret that weather prevents evolutions;" with which gracious message, and under the smoke of a second Royal salute, the Royal yacht and her train of followers steamed away towards the Solent.

This was a general signal for the visitors to disperse, and soon the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour was crowded with vessels of all kinds making for the various landing-places. Dense crowds of people were now perceived to line the sea walls, and piers, and even the distant house-tops of Southsea, waiting patiently through the gusts of wind and blinding squalls of rain to see the far-off spectacle across the broad waters of Spithead. As the vessels approached their respective berths alongside the jetties of the dockyard they were promptly moored, and in a very few minutes discharged all their passengers. A special train was in waiting to convey away the members of the two Houses, who had been sumptuously entertained on board the Euphrates as guests of the Admiralty. No accident of any kind it is believed, occurred throughout the day, and no small credit is due to those responsible, when the crowded state of the harbour and the strong tide which sweeps in and out are taken into consideration. Except that the weather was not propitious, everything went off most satisfactorily.

Our Illustration shows the Thunderer and other turret-ships and monitors to the right hand of the spectator, with the Admiral's flag-ship and the rest of the starboard division on the other side; the Royal yacht is approaching between them. The yards of the ships in the starboard division are manned by the sailors, cheering the Queen as she passes by; while the men on board the Thunderer, and other ships without any square sails, are assembled on the upper decks, and on the turrets, to greet her Majesty in the same fashion. In the front of this view is seen one of the beautiful and swift torpedo-boats constructed by Messrs. Yarrow, of Millwall, whose performance was greatly admired.

The boys and girls of St. Mary's Schools, Lambeth, were entertained yesterday week in the archiepiscopal grounds to their usual annual summer fête.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Dublin on Thursday week the Mathematical and Physical Science Section was opened without a formal address, in consequence of the absence of the president, Dr. Salmon, who remains at Manchester, owing to an accident. There were proceedings in the Geological, the Zoological, the Economic Science, and the Geographical Sections. The main feature in the day's proceedings was Sir C. Wyville Thomson's address at the Geography Section, in which he dealt with the brilliant results of Mr. Stanley's African expedition. Referring to Arctic and other explorations of the last quarter of a century, he declared that their result had been to give us an improved idea of the physical conditions of the ocean, two facts especially being made clear—in the first place, that there was a deposit of a chalky character going on some few hundred miles from land; and, secondly, that the ocean averaged 2000 fathoms in depth, and nowhere exceeded 5000. When the sectional business was over there was a garden party at the Viceroyal Lodge, Phoenix Park, given by the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough. All the chief members of the Association were present. Among the guests were also the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Marquis of Kildare, and other distinguished persons.

An interesting discussion took place yesterday week on the subject of the antiquity of man, in the course of which it was admitted that some supposed prehistoric human remains were really those of quadrupeds. The same subject was revived in an address delivered by Professor Huxley on anthropology. He maintained that there was abundant evidence of the existence of man in ages antecedent to the historic, and said that the great questions and problem raised by Darwin with respect to animals were applicable to man. The data for solving the problem were in course of collection, and he believed that it would be solved one day. Papers were read on physiology, geography, and other subjects of interest. A most interesting paper was read in the department of zoology by Sir John Lubbock on the habits of ants. Sir John stated that he had kept thirty species of ants in confinement. They thrive well; and he had specimens which he had kept since 1874. They were probably bred in the previous year, and were now, therefore, five years old. A peculiar feature of interest in these insects was resemblance to human beings in many social respects. There were, for example, slave-making ants, which, in one case at least were entirely dependent on their slaves, and would perish even in the midst of plenty if left to themselves. He had kept some of these ants, however, alive for months by giving them a slave for an hour a day to clean and feed them. These ants represented an abnormal, and perhaps only a temporary, state of things, for it was not improbable that the slave-making species would eventually find it impossible to compete with those which were more self-dependent and had reached a higher phase of civilisation. They found in the different species various conditions of life curiously answering to the earlier stages of human progress, such as the hunting and the pastoral, and even to the agricultural. Some species lived principally on the produce of the chase, and they probably retained the habits once common to all ants. They resemble the lower races of men, who subsist mainly by hunting. Like these, they live in comparatively small communities, and the instinct of collective action was little developed among them. They hunted singly, and their battles were single combats, like those of man in his early history. Another species might be compared to the pastoral stage of human progress, to the races that live on the produce of their flocks and herds. Their communities were more numerous, they acted more in concert, their battles were no mere single combats, but they knew how to act in combination. Sir John's opinion was that they would gradually exterminate the hunting species, just as savages disappeared before more advanced races.

Little sectional work was attempted on Saturday, nearly all the members being absent on excursions. A party of fifty, under the direction Lord Talbot de Malahide, visited the seat of the Earl of Charlemont at Fairview, and Malahide Castle. Another party, under the conductorship of Professor Hull, went to Bray Head, and were entertained at luncheon by the Earl of Meath. One of the most interesting trips was made to Maynooth Catholic College; and Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster. Phoenix Park, Howth, was visited by seventy-five excursionists, under the guidance of Professor Mahaffy. Other trips were made to Dublin Bay and Glencree. A banquet was given in the evening by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the members of the Association in the Round Room of the Mansion House, his Lordship being supported on his right by the Lord Lieutenant, and on the left by Mr. Spottiswoode, the President of the Association. Among those present were Lord O'Hagan, Viscount Gough, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Chief Justice Morris, &c. The winners of the Elcho Shield were present, the trophy which they had won at the last Wimbledon meeting being exhibited over the Lord Mayor's seat. The speakers included the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Spottiswoode, the President of the Association, the Earl of Rosse, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P. The Lord Lieutenant, in replying to the toast of his health, referred in congratulatory terms to the advance which science had made, and to the satisfactory work performed by the Association during the past year.

On Monday morning the Association was early astir. Before nine o'clock a number of the principal members proceeded to the Zoological Gardens, in the Phoenix Park, where they were entertained at breakfast by the president and council of the Zoological Society. Among the more important subjects dealt with in the sections were an account by Captain Burton of his recent wanderings in the East; a paper on the island of Cyprus, by Dr. Phené; a description by Professor Forbes of an instrument for measuring fire-damp in mines; and an address by Mr. W. H. Preece on recent advances in telegraphy. At a general meeting of the council, held in the afternoon, Sheffield was chosen as the town in which the next meeting of the Association is to be held. According to an understanding previously arrived at, Swansea was selected for the place of holding the meeting of 1880. Dr. Allman was elected president of the next annual meeting.

The Association was kept very busy on Tuesday; the subjects dealt with including the progress of the geological survey of Ireland, polar explorations, the habits and customs of the tribes of tropical aborigines, ancient races generally and their traditions, and electric lighting. Professor Huxley presided at the Anthropological Section, and made some observations on a paper read by M. Henri Martin. In the course of a discussion to which the paper on electric lighting gave rise, Professor Briggs, of Washington, mentioned that electric lights were used in the House of Representatives and at the Pennsylvania railway station, and that the cost was one thirty-fourth part of that which would be paid for gas. The Dublin University at an extraordinary comitia conferred the degree of Doctor of Law upon Mr. W. Spottiswoode, Professor H. Smith, Mr. P. C. Janssen, Mr. M. Simpson, Mr. A. W. Williamson, Mr. J. Evans, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. J. D. Hooker, Pro-

fessor W. H. Flower, Professor Huxley, Professor Wyville Thomson, and Mr. J. Thomson. At the conversazione of the Royal Irish Academy in the evening there was an immense audience. In the President's reception-room there were exhibited reproductions of ancient Irish objects; in the museum, bronze, iron, stone, and wooden antiquities; in the strong room, gold antiquities; and in the crypt, bronze curiosities, canoes, and ogham stones. In the passage to the Mansion House the library of the poet Moore, which is in the possession of the Academy, was shown. All the celebrities of the British Association were present.

Wednesday brought the meeting to a close. Many of the members attended the breakfast given by the Irish Zoological Society at the Gardens, in Phoenix Park. Professor Haughton made a humorous speech on this occasion, descriptive of the struggles the Zoological Society has had to keep up its existence. The remaining papers were read, and some of them discussed, and the other proceedings were of a routine character. Grants of money were made for scientific purposes. The President, at the closing meeting, stated that the magnitude of this year's gathering was unprecedented in the history of the Association. The tickets sold numbered two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight. Votes of thanks were accorded to the Provost of the University, the Lord Mayor, and the local secretaries. The meeting was adjourned till Aug. 16, 1879, at Sheffield.

ARCHÆOLOGY AT WISBECH.

The British Archaeological Association opened its annual Congress on Monday last in the town of Wisbech, in the centre of the Fen Country, under the presidency of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire. The Mayor and Corporation of that town gave its learned visitors a courteous and hospitable reception. Lord Hardwicke, in his opening address, spoke of the condition of the Fen Country in pre-historic times, and also within the era of history, showing how in very distant ages—many thousand years ago—the Isle of Ely and the surrounding district was a waste and boggy swamp, and how it was reclaimed by pious men and women, such as Guthlac and St. Etheldreda, and by those whom they had civilised; how in the Saxon and Norman times it had been the home of saints and of men of science; how the latter had gradually finished the work which the Romans had commenced, of draining off the waters; and how in later times these advantages had been lost by trying to make the natural subservient to the artificial drainage; and then how, lastly, an Earl of Bedford and other resident noblemen of this and neighbouring counties had charged themselves with the work of reclaiming the "Level"—a work which they had done with such success that over what was once a howling wilderness the harvest smiles, and the Fens are now one of the best corn-growing districts in England. His Lordship dwelt with considerable pride on the noble parish churches which adorn the Fens, in which he felt sure that his archaeologist friends would find ample materials for study and research. He also mentioned in terms of high praise a work on the churches of the Fens and marsh lands, illustrated by photographs, and published by Messrs. Leach, of Wisbech. His Lordship added that the Prince of Wales had felt great pleasure in ordering his house at Sandringham to be thrown open to the Association.

We present, agreeably to our usual practice upon these occasions, a page of Engravings, from Sketches by our own Artist, showing a few of the most interesting architectural antiquities of Wisbech, Lynn Regis, Castle Rising, Castle Acre, Stamford, Thorney Abbey, Peterborough, and Cambridge, which are within reach of the excursions to be made by members of the Association this week and next week. They are nearly all situated within the area or on the borders of the South Fen Country—that is to say, south of the Wash—comprising the levels drained by the rivers Ouse, Nene, Welland, and their tributaries, and situated mostly in the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and part of Norfolk, but extending over a corner of Northamptonshire to the Lincolnshire boundary. The North Fen Country, in Lincolnshire, principally occupying the lowlands on each side of the river Witham to its discharge into the Wash below Boston, is often considered as a separate region; yet there appear to be some grounds for viewing the whole Fenland, from Lincoln, at its northern extremity, to near Cambridge, at its southern termination, a distance of seventy-three miles, with an extreme breadth of half that space from Peterborough to Brandon in Suffolk, as one natural division in English physical geography. We may here refer, with very well deserved commendation, to the important work just produced by two joint authors, Mr. Samuel H. Miller and Mr. Sydney Skertchley (the latter of her Majesty's Geological Survey), entitled "The Fenland, Past and Present," a handsome volume published, in folio and in octavo, by Messrs. Leach and Son at Wisbech, and by Messrs. Longmans and Co. in Paternoster-row. It is a thorough scientific description of the entire region, its land and its water, its shores, its climate, its botany and zoology, its sanitary condition, its drainage, and its agricultural capabilities; besides which there are several chapters on its history in the successive British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and modern English periods, with notes of a philological character, and some relating to local antiquities, particularly those of the monasteries that flourished in this part of England. The volume is furnished with serviceable maps and plans, and is adorned with a large number of lithographs and wood engravings, photographs of drawings, and one chromo-lithograph of the "Sunrise at Crowland," which render it not less attractive than instructive. We may, perhaps, have a future opportunity of citing this valuable work, which ought certainly to be in the possession of all who feel any interest in that remarkable portion of our country; but our present concern is rather with the places visited by the British Archaeological Association.

Wisbech, a town of nine or ten thousand inhabitants, is situated on the Nene, a few miles above its estuary in the Wash, forty miles north of Cambridge, about twenty miles east of Peterborough and Spalding, and eighty-seven miles from London. It is a shipping port for vessels of 500 tons, and has a flourishing corn trade, enjoying also communication with the Great Northern, Midland, and Great Eastern Railways, and having its own tramways on the quays and river banks. The old church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which is figured in the centre of our page of Illustrations, is a large edifice of mixed Early English and Perpendicular styles, with a square tower, chancel, double nave, transept, and south porch. The Vicar, who is the Rev. Canon Scott (a brother of the late Sir Gilbert Scott), read to the Archaeological Association some notes of the history of the building prepared by Sir Gilbert Scott himself. He gave a description of its chief structural peculiarities, its monuments, and other relics of antiquity, drawing attention to the flat roof which covered both of its twin naves, and which he had little doubt was pre-Reformation and original work. Mr. Loftus Brock and Mr. Bloxham spoke briefly on the same subject, the former also drawing attention to the unique instance of an old Roman

Catholic altar-stone being used in the chancel on the top of the communion-table. The stone is still to be seen in situ, but marked with only three instead of five crosses, as is usual. The communion-table, which was set up in the nave of this church at the Reformation, and now kept in the vestry, was shown and commented on; and the visitors were much interested in the fine "brass" of Sir Thomas Baunstone, constable of Wisbech Castle, which lies on the floor in the centre of the chancel. The beautiful tower came in for its share of admiration. There could be little doubt, as was agreed, that it was the work of that great mediæval prelate and statesman, Dr. Moreton, Bishop of Ely, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

A mile or two from Wisbech is the village of Leverington, where the Association examined some Early English barrows that had been opened for their inspection, and a portion of the Roman fosse and agger still remaining. We give an illustration of Leverington Church. This is a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, with a perpendicular nave and open timber roof, an Early English chancel and sedilia, and a large decorated eastern window. The font, of rich perpendicular work, with figures under canopies in the upper part and also on the stem, and the southern porch, with its "parvise" and ogee arch, and its fine Early English tower, were much admired.

The excursions for this week were to Ely and its majestic Cathedral on Tuesday; to King's Lynn and Castle Rising, possibly to Sandringham, on Wednesday; to Swaffham, Castle Acre, and again to King's Lynn, on Thursday; to Thorney and Crowland Abbeys, Deeping, and Spalding, on Friday; to Stamford, Burghley House, and Peterborough, on Saturday; and on Monday the Association will visit Cambridge.

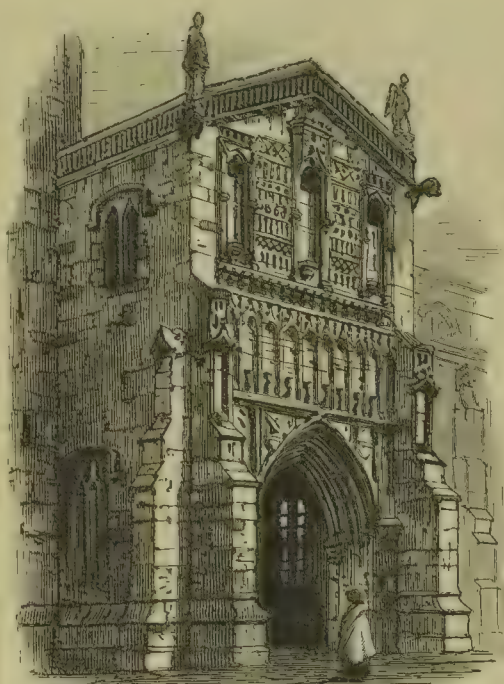
Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, the chief town of West Norfolk, and the chief seaport of the South Fen Country, is situated on the Ouse estuary, nearly a hundred miles from London, about sixteen from Wisbech, and has a population of 17,000 souls. Its harbour and dock give accommodation to a large amount of shipping, mostly employed in the corn and coal trades. It is a terminal station for three important systems of railway communication throughout the Eastern Counties. The municipality has enjoyed its privileges since the time of King John, and has always sent its two members to Parliament. There are fragments remaining of the old town wall, the south gate with its tower and triple archway, and an octagonal tower on the Red Mount, overlooking the fosse on the east side of the town, with a pleasant boulevard shaded by lime and chesnut trees. The principal old church, St. Margaret's, formerly that of a Priory, is a fine old Gothic structure, with two large towers at the west end, and consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and transepts. But it has been deprived, by a storm in 1741, of the lofty spire, 258 ft. in height, that surmounted one of the towers; and the central lantern, at the intersection of the nave and transepts, was also demolished by the fall of the spire. The nave and aisles have been restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and the chancel by Mr. Ewan Christian, for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. St. Nicholas's chapel-of-ease is an edifice of Late Perpendicular style, the porch of which is shown in our Illustration; it has a beautiful new spire. We also give a sketch of the hexagonal tower of the old Grey Friars' monastery, near St. James's Hospital. Lynn was under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishops of Norwich, and was called Lynn Episcopi till the reign of Henry VIII., who confiscated much of the ecclesiastical property, and changed the name to Lynn Regis. In the Civil Wars of Charles I. this town sided with the King, and was besieged in August, 1643, by the Earl of Manchester's army, which took it for the Parliament.

Four or five miles from Lynn is Castle Rising, a village that once stood on the seashore, like Winchelsea and Rye in Sussex, and had some maritime traffic, but is now separated from the sea by a broad tract of sand. The Castle, of which a stately remnant is shown in our Artist's Sketch, was built in 1176 by William de Albini. It has some historical interest as the place of confinement in which the unworthy Queen Isabella, widow of Edward II., ended her life, in 1358, twenty-seven years after the overthrow of her favourite, Mortimer. The town of Swaffham, fifteen miles south-east of Lynn, has an interesting old church, with tombs and monuments; and in its vicinity is Castle Acre, where are some remains of a Norman fortress, constructed by William de Warenne, son-in-law of William the Conqueror; and also the Priory of Cluny monks, a very magnificent establishment, which is the subject of our Illustration. It is of enriched Norman architecture, dating about the end of the twelfth century. The inclosure of this monastery occupies about thirty acres, in which are several fragments of its buildings. Castle Acre was allowed to fall to ruin, as a feudal stronghold, in the reign of Edward III., and has but little history belonging to it.

On the river Nene, between Wisbech and Peterborough, and upon a site which was once an isle in the midst of the fens and meres, stood Thorney Abbey, a Benedictine monastery of great wealth and dignity, founded in Saxon times. The Abbey Church, shown in one of our Sketches, has been restored by Mr. Blore, and serves a parish of two thousand souls, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford. The architectural character of this church, a mixture of Norman and Early English, has been well preserved, and its interior is beautifully fitted up, with stained-glass windows, a sculptured altar-screen, and a fine organ. Thorney, which was once called Ankeridge, has been the scene of great local improvements, described by Mr. S. H. Miller, in "The Fenland," by which the sanitary and social condition of its people, and the agricultural prosperity of the place, have been remarkably benefited. It seems to be as well deserving of a visit from the Social Science Association as from the Archaeological Association, and the Duke of Bedford merits some degree of public commendation for such an example.

Peterborough Cathedral, of which we can only show a cloister gate in a corner of the page of Engravings, will divide with Ely Cathedral the admiration of those visitors who care for the grandest architectural works in this district. Its west front, with its three noble arches of equal height, rising to 81 ft., surmounted by gables with rose windows and flanked by turrets with spires, has nothing like it in England, and the portico of the middle door is very beautiful in detail. But this is not the occasion for us to describe the cathedral, and we have little to say of the gate in the cloister, formerly leading to the Abbot's Lodge, which our Artist has sketched. To the north-west of Peterborough, over the Lincolnshire border, is Stamford, which has many features of interest for the amateurs of antiquarian topography. Our Illustrations represent St. Leonard's Priory, with its stately front of Norman arches, and the tower and steeple of St. Mary's Church. The British Archaeological tourists will find much to discourse upon in these famous places of East Anglia, which are associated with many stirring passages of our national history.

The Saddlers' Company have given £10 10s. to the 2nd City of London Volunteers.



Porch St Nicholas, Lynn.



Castle Rising



Castle Acre



Greyfriars, Lynn.



Leverington



St Peter's, Wisbech



St Mary's Stamford

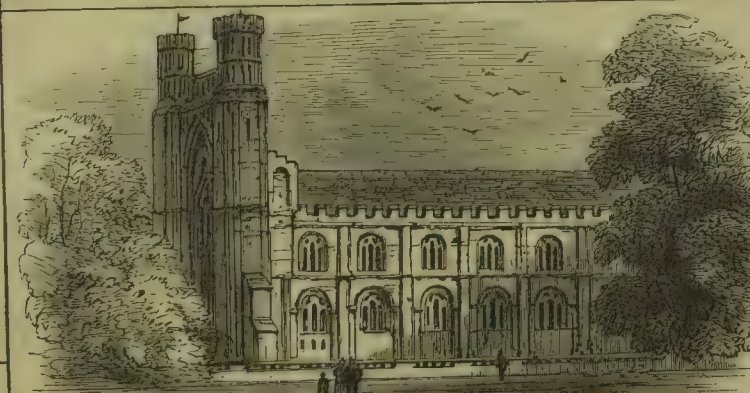


Gate, Cloisters Peterboro

W.J.P.Sc.



St Leonard's Priory Stamford



Thorney Abbey



St Sepulchre's Cambridge



WATERSIDE CAFÉ AT THE MARINA, LARNACA, CYPRUS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



MESSRS. BRINSMEAD'S PIANOFORTES IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The engagement, at the Paris Exhibition, of the Chevalier de Lontski, Messrs. Augustus Tamplin, Joseph Rummel, the Baron Mora, and other celebrated pianists, has attracted numerous admiring audiences to the pianoforte stand of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, of Wigmore-street, London. The French papers have been unanimous in their expressions of admiration of these splendid instruments. The two Grands especially have enchanted the Parisian professors and amateurs of music by their noble sonority, their enormous power, and the sympathetically voicelike quality of tone. The touch, also, is beautifully light, elastic, and certain, so that many pianists of every nation, from the Abbé Liszt downwards, who have tried these instruments, have highly complimented the enterprising manufacturers on their success. We give an illustration of Messrs. Brinsmead's place in the Exhibition. The two Grands in the foreground are each nine feet in length, and extend in compass from seven octaves to seven and a half. The improvements are too numerous to describe in detail, but it has been necessary to embody them in several patents recognised throughout Europe and America. Vigorous attempts have been made to perfect every portion of these instruments, and the whole has been constructed on entirely new principles throughout. The "perfect check repeater action" renders the mechanism durable and perfect; "the new complete metal framing" ensures the durability and strength of the case, in spite of a great increase in the length of the strings; "the new sostenuto sounding board" produces a lovely "singing" and grandly powerful quality of tone; while "the sympathetic bridge of reverberation" assists in the sustaining power, and "the sustaining pedal" enables the performer to produce beautifully sustained effects, without the confused roar that has hitherto been attendant on the employment of the *forte* pedal. These improvements are also contained in the upright, the oblique, the cross-strung oblique, and the upright iron grand pianofortes that are shown by Messrs. Brinsmead in Class 13 of the present Exhibition.

BOOKS ABOUT INDIA.

Thoroughness covers a multitude of sins; and thoroughness, with few sins to cover, beyond the omission of an index, is chief among the characteristics which distinguish *Burma, Past and Present*, by Lieutenant-General Albert Fyche, C.S.I. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), two volumes written to a considerable extent in the autobiographical style and based, as regards their contents, partly upon "ancient Burmese chronicles and old Portuguese historians" and partly upon personal reminiscences and experiences, such reminiscences and experiences, full of weight and authority, as have long remained stored in the memory and recorded among the notes of one who "landed in India as a young Ensign in 1839," and "left it as Chief Commissioner of British Burma in 1871." There are numerous illustrations, coloured and uncoloured, to enliven, embellish, and elucidate the text; there is a large and useful "map of Burma and adjacent countries, with routes of various explorers;" and there are no fewer than six appendices containing copies of official and other documents referring to matters of great importance. The gallant author, it appears, had a sort of hereditary or ancestral connection with India, and even with Burma; for he is of the name and lineage, orthography to the contrary notwithstanding, of that Ralph Fitch who is said to have been the first Englishman to travel through India and Burma, about 1583-91, and of that William Fyche, East India merchant, who "was President of the English settlement at Calcutta in 1753, just four years before the tragedy of the Black Hole." It must have been, then, with peculiar feelings, as of one who treads in the footsteps of his ancestors, that our gallant author stepped, in 1839, on board the ship which was to bear him, and together with him the famous John Nicholson, to whom the Sikhs in after years looked up as a demi-god, over the weary waste of sea between England and Calcutta. His departure took place, in other respects, under more flattering auspices than was usual with the ordinary "griffin," for it was the subject of some verses written by his cousin Charles Tennyson, now, by change of name, Charles Turner, brother of the Poet Laureate. Strangely enough, the first place at which he was posted was Berhampore, "the military station near Moorsherabad," so that he was "in the neighbourhood of Cossimbazaar, where William Fyche had been chief of the English Factory." But it was not long before "rumours were afloat that a war was impending with the King of Burma;" he applied and received employment, being "sent off to Burma, and ordered to do duty with the Arakan local battalion." And thus began his acquaintance with the country in which he was one day to fill so high a position, and of which he has written so interesting and so valuable an account. That account commences with some "historical sketches of Burma," bringing matters down to the time, in 1841, when our author was ordered to Arakan. These sketches are followed by a chapter devoted to "personal reminiscences of Arakan, Bassein, and Tenasserim." Then comes a chapter descriptive of the author's "mission to Mandalay, 1867," and containing a "narrative of former missions to the Kings of Burma." After this we have three chapters dealing respectively with the "physical geography of British Burma, including area, character of the surface, climate, temperature, and botanical productions," with "agriculture, manufactures, trade, and finance," and with the "ethnography of the inhabitants of Burma, and of the neighbouring hill tribes." So much for the contents of the first volume, of which enough has been said to justify the remark made at the commencement of this notice as to the spirit of thoroughness whereby the author appears to have been inspired. The second volume begins with a chapter concerning "language and literature," with a specimen of "Burmese writing" in a character "not understood of the people" of this country and with a "translation of a Burmese drama." The second chapter is occupied with "physical description and habits and customs of the Burmese;" the third with an account of "four years administration of British Burma, 1867-1871;" the fourth and last with a dissertation upon "Buddhism and education in Burma;" and the rest of the volume is taken up by the hereinbefore-mentioned extensive but instructive and serviceable appendices. Whether the gallant author writes as a man under authority, having had soldiers and civilians under him and a difficult province to administer, or simply as a member of an honourable profession, having seen men and cities, having met with personal adventures, and having heard what is worth repeating from trustworthy sources, he is always pleasant to read, though, of course, he is more profitable when he draws his material from the storehouse of his official experience. He found duelling no longer very rife in the Indian Army, though a duel was occasionally brought off even in his time, and he mentions one case which exhibits the absurdity of the practice in a very strong light. Indeed it is probable that duelling, for which a great deal may be and has been said, owes its extinction as a national custom among us

quite as much to the ridiculous aspect it assumed through the behaviour of roysterers, swaggerers, and hair-splitting expounders of the code of honour, as to the serious objections and arguments of more reasonable beings. Expense, however, seems to have had something, if not everything, to do with the efforts made by the late East India Company to stop the practice. "They were actuated," we are told, "partly by a laudable desire to prevent their servants from slaughtering each other, and partly from the loss which a killed or disabled officer brought on the public treasury": for "whenever an officer was killed another officer had to be sent up country, at a vast expense, to fill his place, whilst another one was sent out from England," so that, very naturally, "the Court of Directors grew irritated and alarmed," and "issued the most peremptory orders that any officer convicted of fighting a duel should be cashiered." If, however, our gallant author found himself tolerably free from those perils among his own countrymen and his brother officers to which he would have been exposed in a friendly way during the "good old times," he, what with actions in the field, and with expeditions against dacoits, and with sporting affairs among tigers and "demon" elephants and other dangerous beasts, frequently carried his life in his hand; and he has many exploits and escapes to recount. In connection with the author's services in the district of Bassein it is pleasant to come upon a handsome acknowledgment of the assistance rendered by Captain Rennie and other officers of the late Indian Navy, whose history, as written by Lieutenant Low, was recently noticed in these columns. Of Burmese athletic sports a short but entertaining account is given; of their rowing and boat-racing, of their football, and of their boxing and wrestling. It is impossible, however, to understand how "dead heats" can be "avoided," as our author declares that they are, in the boat-races, by the "simple device" he describes at p. 85 of the second volume. A "dead-heat," if true, and a true "dead-heat" does surely sometimes occur, would, according to his description, cause the two bunches of leaves to be grasped by two men at the same moment, if they were equally alert, as they ought to be, and the result would be a case of "pull devil, pull baker," so that the occurrence of the "dead-heat" would be plainly demonstrated. This, however, is but a small matter, and not worthy of being dwelt upon. The book is excellent, and deserves to meet with general acceptance.

A lovely frontispiece, representing "the Taj, Agra," at once prepossesses the possible reader in favour of *Our Life and Travels in India*, by W. Wakefield, M.D. (Sampson Low and Co.), a large, a slightly, and a full volume, containing a vast amount of more or less desirable information, gathered from many sources besides personal experience, but lacking, unfortunately, that index which would have doubled and more than doubled the value and the tangibility of the information. The author's profession would naturally induce him to look at certain matters from a point of view not generally adopted by the many writers who have preceded him in his field of observation; and in that respect, if in no other, his work is invested with some sort of originality and with some appearance of novelty. He commences his narrative "from the egg;" and that egg he hatches both personally and by means of artificial incubation, for which he is indebted to other authors, until a full-fledged record, of very imposing size, presents itself for the reader's gratification. We learn at the outset that the author, having in the summer of 1873 "received the appointment of staff-surgeon in the island of Guernsey," was, after but five months' pleasant tenure of his office, "curtly" ordered to India, for which distant land he and his wife set sail on Jan. 8, 1874, on board of the *Serapis*. Then follows a description of "life on the ocean wave," succeeded by sketches of Malta, Port Said, the Suez Canal, and Aden; and it is only at the end of the second chapter that we are landed at Bombay. Next comes an epitomised history of Hindustan, occupying another chapter. The author may then be said to resume his personal narrative, though he still continues to mingle with the story of his own and his wife's daily life liberal contributions levied upon standard works relating to "the principal cities of India," and to "the history, religions, and manners and customs of the natives." Nor let it be supposed that this manner of proceeding is mentioned with any intention of bringing the author into discredit or of reflecting upon him in any way; on the contrary, it is mentioned for the sole purpose of showing how much more there is in the book than the title might lead readers to expect, and how good an opportunity they have of picking up in a pleasant manner a fair amount of solid knowledge intermingled with agreeable gossip about the domestic and other experiences of two private individuals. Of life in India there are few, if any, details upon which the author does not touch; and upon very many he descends at considerable, but by no means tedious, length. On some subjects, not of the first importance perhaps, but nevertheless of no little interest, he gives, so far as memory bears him witness, information which is quite unique—as regards the lottery in connection with horse-racing, for instance. What he says about cholera and about the practice of medicine in India derives weight and attraction from his professional capacity. As to Esau, it is probable that readers will regret the comparative scantiness of the records concerning him. And if anybody should wish to know who Esau was, the answer is not far to seek. He was a person whom the author and his wife might, with the exaggeration of Oriental parlance, have described as their "father and mother:" he was, in fact, their "khansamah," or butler, at Faizabad, which is the principal town, after Lucknow, in the province of Oudh. He was a Madras Christian, thoroughly acquainted with his duties, scrupulously honest, a fluent speaker of English, a most devout Roman Catholic, given to the study of his Hindustani Bible, shaping his course of life thereby, save that he could not conceal his Pharisaical pride in not being as other men are, and especially as those "niggers," of whom, however, notwithstanding the term he applied to them, he was in reality the very blackest. His master and mistress, through "his care and devotion during a trying time of sickness and sorrow," he placed under an "everlasting debt of gratitude." It is very delightful to find this fact so simply and ungrudgingly recorded. Poor Esau appears to have had his romance. It so happened that his master and mistress had with them an English maid whose name, there is reason to believe, was Curtis; and she, after the fashion of her kind, must needs succumb to matrimony. So she was married to a Sergeant-Major of the Royal Artillery; and Esau, "being a Christian, was present in the church, where, arrayed in a gala costume of a long white garment," says the author, "with high shirt-collar, and his turban off his head in deference to the sacredness of the edifice, he stood apart, with a dismal expression on his black face, the most dejected-looking native it was ever our fortune to behold." He never told his love, perhaps; but he confided to his master and mistress that he "was very fond on the Courtis." Altogether, it would be difficult to mention a single book in which a reader will find so much, in so compact a form, and so pleasantly related, about the places, the peculiarities, and the general life of India.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

All the children belonging to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in the Old Kent-road, and their teachers, were entertained at dinner and tea at the Crystal Palace on the 15th inst. by Mr. Richard Winch, a member of the committee.

The twenty-fourth annual fête of the Ancient Order of Foresters, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of that society, was held on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace. Although the numbers present fell far short of the figures of a few years since, yesterday's festival upon the whole may be pronounced a success.—A fête of a popular character, in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, took place at the Alexandra Palace on Wednesday.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the second week of August was 75,815, of whom 38,173 were in workhouses and 37,642 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 1038, 1012, and 6915. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 633, of whom 392 were men, 186 women, and 55 children under sixteen.

The coaching season is drawing to a close. The Orleans Club and the Portsmouth coaches have been taken off the road, and the Windsor coach ran its last journey this year on Saturday last. The London and Brighton coach will, however, continue running until the middle of September. On Monday the fifty-five horses which worked the coach running between London and Portsmouth this summer were sold by auction at Tattersall's. Several of these roadsters fetched over eighty guineas, and the entire stud averaged fifty guineas.

The medical colleges and schools of the metropolis will open on Tuesday, Oct. 1. At the Middlesex Hospital there will be an introductory address by Dr. Arthur W. Ellis; at the Charing-cross Hospital, by Dr. James Pearson Irvine; at St. George's Hospital, by Dr. Thomas T. Whipple; at St. Mary's Hospital, by Dr. Robert Farquharson; at St. Thomas's Hospital, by Mr. Edward Nettleship, F.R.C.S. Eng.; at Westminster Hospital, by Mr. Charles Macnamara, F.R.C.S. Eng.; at King's College Hospital, by Professor Garrod, F.R.S.; at University College Hospital, by Professor Lankester, M.A., F.R.S.; and at the Dental Hospital of London Medical School, by Mr. A. Coleman, F.R.C.S. Eng., the senior surgeon.

A meeting of the council of the Hospital Sunday Fund was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Mansion House, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of distribution and ordering the payment of the awards made by them for the year 1878. The report stated that the total sum received in aid of the fund was about £25,000, and awards had been made of different amounts to seventy-nine hospitals and similar institutions, and sixty-two dispensaries, the total amount awarded being £24,600, and the balance is to be carried over to next year's fund. Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, the vice-president of the council, took the chair, and there were present the Bishop of London, the Rev. Canon Millar, the Rev. Mr. Walrond, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Jabez Hogg, Mr. Luke Hansard, Dr. Glover, Dr. Sedgwick Sanders, and several other members of the committee. The Bishop of London moved that the report be agreed to, and the different awards paid at once, and this was agreed to.

There were 2421 births and 1517 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 21, while the deaths were 59 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 18 and 14 in the two previous weeks, further declined last week to 9, a lower number than in any week since the beginning of November last. Five fatal cases (all of children) were certified as unvaccinated, and one adult case as vaccinated; in the three other cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals contained 236 smallpox patients on Saturday last, corresponding with the number at the end of the preceding week. The deaths referred to diarrhoea and simple cholera, which had been 494 and 351 in the two preceding weeks, further declined last week to 263, and were 28 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years: 190 were of infants under one year of age, and 50 of children aged between one and five years. Only 5 deaths last week were referred to simple cholera and choleraic diarrhoea, against 24 and 12 in the two preceding weeks: 3 were adult cases, all of which were certified as choleraic diarrhoea. There were 10 deaths from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 60 from whooping-cough, and 17 from different forms of fever. In the Greater London 2884 births and 1851 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 62.2 deg. Rain fell on six days of the week to the aggregate amount of 1.08 in. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 41.1 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 102.3 hours.

The fourth annual prize meeting open to the Army, Navy, auxiliary forces, and all comers, has been held this week at Brownlow, Gosport. Prizes of the value of £450 were offered, and the competitors entered number nearly 2500.

The Admiralty have issued a fresh order impressing on commanding officers of training-ships the absolute necessity for carrying out most strictly the regulations in 1869 for instructing boys in swimming.

English Opera will be heard in London again early in the New Year. At the close of the provincial tour of the Carl Rosa Opera Company (to be begun at Bristol on Sept. 2), Mr. Rosa will give a series of performances of Opera in English on a grand scale at her Majesty's Theatre. The repertoire will include one or more novelties new to England.

The Alert, which has been fitted out for a scientific cruise in the South Pacific, was on Tuesday morning commissioned by Captain Sir George Nares, K.C.B., and was afterwards inspected by Vice-Admiral Sir W. King Hall, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. Nearly the whole of the officers have been appointed, and the crew have joined.

Gray, who was cashier of the Bank of Mona, in the Isle of Man, and who is undergoing penal servitude for having stolen money from that establishment, has made a confession which has led to the discovery of nearly all the missing £8873. The greater portion of the money has been found concealed at the country residence of Gray, and the remainder in the grounds of the lady to whose daughter Gray had been engaged to be married.

Mr. Slater-Booth on Saturday last opened a home for pauper children, which has been built, at a cost of £5000, by the Ipswich union, outside the town, and apart from the workhouse. He said he was glad to know that several unions had intimated their desire to avail themselves of the advantages which such a home presented. Provision had been made for teaching the children the trades of tailor and shoemaker, and he suggested the desirability of the children being taught the use of agricultural implements.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The arrangements for the Cheltenham Congress, to be held in October next, are complete as regards the filling up of the various presidencies of departments. Mr. A. E. Miller, Q.C., one of the Railway Commissioners, has undertaken to preside over the Jurisprudence Department; the Hon. George Brodrick that of Education; Mr. W. H. Michael, Q.C., F.C.S., will take the Health; Mr. Bonamy Price, Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, the Economy and Trade; Mr. T. Gambier Parry, that of Art; and the whole will be presided over by Lord Norton. The addresses of the presidents will be delivered one on each day of the congress.

The standing committees of the several departments have selected the special questions for discussion as follow:—

International and Municipal Law Sections.

1. The codification of the criminal law, with special reference to the Attorney-General's Bill. 2. Simplification of the evidence of title to real property, by record of title or otherwise. 3. Whether the extinction of all customary and other special tenures and the limitations of leasehold are not desirable.

Repression of Crime Section.—1. Should the summary jurisdiction of magistrates be further extended? 2. The consideration of the proceedings of the Stockholm International Prison Congress.

Education Department.—1. Is it expedient to increase the number of Universities in England? 2. Is it desirable to establish free primary schools throughout the country? 3. In what way is it desirable to connect the system of primary schools with the endowed and other schools that supply secondary education?

Health Department.—1. The importance of complete disinfection, and the best means of providing for it by sanitary authorities. 2. On the better regulation of house building generally, and the best mode of improving the sanitary condition of existing houses. 3. How best to overcome the difficulties of overcrowding among the necessitous classes.

Economy and Trade Department.—1. What are the economic principles that should regulate the borrowing powers of local corporations? 2. What are the causes of the present depressed and stagnant condition of industrial enterprise, and what are the best remedies? 3. What means can best be adopted to secure to the wage-earning classes a due provision for old age?

Art Department.—1. How can street architecture be best improved with due regard to economy? 2. How can a sound knowledge of music be best and most generally disseminated? 3. By what means can good examples of art be brought within the reach of the population of small towns and villages?

In addition to the above special questions, papers, volunteered on other subjects coming within the scope of the departments, will be read and discussed.

A bazaar and a horticultural exhibition, largely attended, was held at Lynton on Wednesday.

The Plymouth Town Council on Wednesday resolved, after nearly four hours' debate, to expend £7000 in rebuilding the theatre, which was burnt down in June, and which was Corporation property.

On Wednesday the Durham County Agricultural Society's annual show was held at South Shields. £1100 was offered as prizes, including fifty-two silver cups. The exhibition was one of the most successful ever held by the society.

A correspondent of the *Times* warns ladies against wearing green gloves, and mentions two cases in which blistering and swelling of the hands have been caused by what is supposed to be the use of arsenic in the colouring of the gloves.

Mr. Gladstone will deliver his address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University in the second week of November. The right hon. gentleman will be asked by the West and South-West of Scotland Liberal Association and the Glasgow Liberal Association to attend two meetings during his visit.

The Kilmaccolm Waterworks, Renfrewshire, were on the 15th inst. opened by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. The total cost of the scheme is about £3300. The reservoir is situated about three miles from the town, and has a drainage area of about a thousand acres, with a water surface of fifty thousand square feet, the length of piping being four miles.

Archery has not been altogether neglected. The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Royal St. Leonards Archers was held yesterday week, and the Ladies' Victoria Challenge Prize was won by Miss A. Hickman, the gentlemen's falling to Mr. Henty. On Tuesday the last meeting this season of the Archers of the Teme took place in the grounds of Ludlow Castle. The shooting was good; and the fair Archers were rewarded with a ball in the evening.

The summary of the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain for the present year, published on Tuesday night, states that the extent of land under cultivation for wheat is this year 1.6 per cent more than last year, barley 2.2 per cent more than last year, oats 2.0 per cent less than last year, potatoes 0.8 per cent less, and hops 0.8 per cent more. The number of live stock in the country shows little variation, being 5,738,476 cattle, 28,397,274 sheep, and 2,483,437 pigs.

AQUATICS.

The Commodore's Cup at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta was won yesterday week by the Jullanar. The Florinda and Corisande led at first, with the Jullanar just astern; and when the yachts disappeared round St. Helen's they stood in the following order:—Florinda, Corisande, Jullanar, Arrow, Ada, Hildegarde, Miranda, Elmina, Psyche, Phosphorus, Neva, Vol-au-Vent, Fiona, and Enchantress a long distance astern. Eventually the Jullanar came in first, and, notwithstanding the allowance of time to the other yachts, won the prize. The matches for cutters of 40 tons and upwards and yachts of 30 tons and under closed the regatta on Saturday, the Vol-au-Vent winning the first prize for the former, but only beating the Arrow by 14 sec.; the Vanessa having no difficulty in winning first prize in the latter match.

The Royal Albert Yacht Club took up the running on Monday, opening its regatta with the race for the Albert Cup, which was won by the Florinda, the Ada being second, and the Fiona, Jullanar, Vega, and Neptune also competing. In the 40-ton class, Myosotis never gave Christine a chance, and won very easily; and the 10-ton race was won by Florence after a good race with Volga. Swift won the match for 9-tonners. The regatta was concluded on Tuesday with two races and a couple of walks over. The schooner match for £80 was walked over by the Miranda of Mr. J. C. Lamson, and a prize of the value of £25 for cutters of 20 tons was walked over by the Vanessa of Mr. R. Borwick. For the £30 prize for cutters, the Arrow, Vol-au-Vent, Oimara, Neva, and Psyche started. There was a close finish at Southsea. The Arrow seemed to be winning easily, when the Vol-au-Vent gained on her, and won by forty seconds, after allowing for the time she received from the Arrow. In the Corinthian match for cutters not exceeding 20 tons, the Florence fouled the Warner light-ship, and the Maggie won easily, the Mildred being the other cutter.

A private match was sailed on Wednesday between the schooner Hildegarde, 195 tons, belonging to the Prince of Wales, and the Aline schooner, 216 tons, the property of Lord Hastings. A flying start was effected at eleven a.m., with a good breeze from the south-west. The Aline was very smart in getting up her canvas, the Hildegarde not being so quick. The yachts went away at a good pace, the Aline leading. The course was round the Isle of Wight. Towards the evening the wind died away, and the yachts had hard work to get down against flood tide. The Hildegarde arrived off Cowes Castle at 12h. 37 min. 7 sec., winning by 8 min. 32 sec.

The town regattas of the south and east coast are now being held. On Monday the aquatic festivities of Brighton, Deal, and Broadstairs afforded satisfaction to the visitors at those popular resorts. On Tuesday Shoreham and Sheerness followed suit, the presence of a large number of men-of-war's men adding to the interest of the latter. Worthing Regatta was decided on Wednesday; and Lowestoft Regatta was spread over Wednesday and Thursday. The Lowestoft Town Cup, value £105, with a purse of £30 presented by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., was won by the Coralie (Sir F. Gooch), the Kiama (Mr. W. Brown) being second.

A swimming-race for the 500-yards' amateur championship was decided on Tuesday evening in the Wenlock-road swimming-bath. Six good swimmers entered. J. Taylor, of Newcastle, beat the Londoners, winning by a foot from Mr. Avery, Mr. D. Ainsworth being third, Mr. Whittle fourth, and Mr. Daniels fifth. G. Fearn retired almost immediately after the start. Time, 8 min. 7½ sec.

Another aquatic event. Lieutenant von Zubovitz was represented in the *Illustrated London News* of April 7, 1877, afloat on horseback in the Danube, at Vienna. The two Engravings, which thoroughly depicted his indiarubber saddle for enabling a horse to cross a river with ease, might have served to illustrate the Lieutenant's trip in the Thames from Vauxhall to Limehouse on the back of Mr. P. L. Henderson's horse Sultan yesterday week. Swimming down with the tide, the fine horse which carried the inventor in safety traversed the distance, between four and five miles, in about an hour and ten minutes.

Mrs. Gladstone distributed the prizes at the annual flower show at Hawarden on the 15th inst. In acknowledging a vote of thanks, Mr. Gladstone said he did not recollect any time when political opinions were more divided, or when those opinions touched greater or more serious matters than at present. England would, however, never be ruined, never even seriously damaged, except by the act of the people themselves. If the Government of the country were ever carried on to the prejudice or the damage of England, those really responsible would be not merely the Ministry of the day, but the Legislature who gave their confidence to that Ministry, and, above all, the nation who chose those members. So that it was of great importance that the people should do their best to make themselves competent to discharge their public duties. The right hon. gentleman also referred to the question of skilled labour, and dwelt particularly upon the importance of hand labour, which he considered had been too much neglected of late years, and advised his hearers to cultivate the higher forms of manual work in preference to seeking to escape from the ranks of toil and becoming clerks. He also dwelt upon the pleasures and advantages of cottage gardening.

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THE BRITISH FLEET AT LARNACA, CYPRUS, SALUTING ON THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S BIRTHDAY.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Larnaca, Aug. 7.

Yesterday at eight in the morning the fleet was gay with bunting in honour of the thirty-fourth birthday of Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, while the bands of the different ships could be distinctly heard on shore. At noon the Royal salute was fired by the ships at the anchorage, and the Captains and other officers of the fleet went on board H.M.S. Black Prince to pay their respects to the Royal Duke. In the evening, at six o'clock, there was a review of the Larnaca division of the troops, and his Royal Highness, in undress uniform as a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, inspected the parade, which was particularly smart and well turned out, and there was the usual march past. To-day H.M.S. Salamis leaves for Brindisi, and I proceed at once to Nicosia.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has now established the seat of Government at Nicosia, and Commissioners have been appointed at the various ports throughout the island. The arrangements for the moving of the troops have been greatly delayed by contrary orders. At one time the troops were detailed for their respective stations, and were on board their transport and troop ships ready to proceed when they were suddenly ordered to land. They were accordingly disembarked on Saturday evening and Sunday morning (27th and 28th ult.), and encamped in rear of the Marina. Meantime H.M. ships Himalaya and Orontes were ordered away, the former (via Syracuse with mails) en route to Malta, and the Orontes to Malta, presumably for reinforcements of stores. The transport Suez had previously been sent to Beyrout to fetch horses, which were to have been purchased by Captain Bury, of the Royal Artillery. But it was found impossible to obtain any horses of the requisite stamp, and the Suez returned without her cargo after a fruitless visit. It is curious that the Suez should have been sent before the horses were purchased. At all events, information could have been obtained by telegraph as to the state of the horse market in Syria. An idea is current, at Damascus and Beyrout and the neighbouring towns, that the French contemplate an occupation of Syria; and those towns, judging from their fortunate neighbours at Cyprus, look forward to a rich harvest of European gold. The troops which had disembarked on the Sunday were ordered to re-embark on Friday, together with their stores and camp equipage, and sailed the same evening at nine o'clock for their several destinations. H.M.S. Tamar embarked some for Kyrenia, and H.M.S. Simoom some for Baffo; the hired transports Bengal and Goa took others to Famagosta, conveyed by the Tamar troop-ship; while the Madura and Malda left for Limasol, where the Pallas is lying. Brigadier-General Macpherson and his staff rode overland to take command at that port. As for the head-quarters of the British forces, their large camp at Chevlak Pasha is now well organised, in first-rate order, and, barring the heat, might form a portion of Aldershot. The camp is formed on a sloping plateau, elevated 150 ft. above the sea, and distant about four miles and a half from the Marina of Larnaca. The lines face the north, with the Royal Artillery on the extreme right. A slight interval separates them from the Bengal cavalry, whose camp is next. A larger space and a slight depression separate the cavalry from the British infantry, which are camped with the 101st in the centre, with the 42nd and 71st on the right and left flanks respectively. The ground falls to the front, forming a gradual descent, at the lowest level of which is the aqueduct, which supplies Larnaca with a perennial flow of pure and wholesome water. A portion of this water is diverted for various purposes, and is carried, in pipes or open gutters, to the various watering-troughs. As the ground falls away to the eastward, the aqueduct, which is carried across the inequalities of the ground on solid and apparently ancient arches, becomes higher, and here and there forms an important feature in the landscape. The soil is sandy and dusty, but wonderfully fertile; and, wherever any irrigation is possible, the brightest verdure is apparent. Of course, at this time of the year the surface of the ground is burnt up and the vegetation is scorched; but, nevertheless, where the ground is but scratched green crops of various descriptions are to be seen growing. The gardens about the thriving villages are wonderfully productive, as is, indeed, shown in the inexhaustible vegetable supply of the Larnaca bazaars and market. The place can produce anything; the soil is rich and fertile, in spite of its present pulverised, dusty look. The health of the troops at present is reassuring; the percentage of sick in hospital is as small, if not smaller, than it would be in England at the same time of year. We hear of no sickness among the inhabitants either of town or country; and it is not possible to see a more healthy lot of country folk than these cheery Cyprians, some very rough-looking but picturesque peasants, with a large predominance of classical features. A great proportion, we notice, have fair complexions and hair.

The Canara transport, which had gone to Malta a week since, returned on Aug. 2, towing a schooner. On the same day the usual sea-breeze increased to nearly half a gale of wind, and put a stop to the disembarkation for a few hours. Some heavy rain also alarmed the commissariat for the shelter of their exposed stores of flour; but no harm was experienced, and the oppressive weather has become decidedly improved in temperature since, as the thermometer, which under a double awning and in a cool situation originally stood from 85 deg.—90 deg. in the day, has fallen to 80 deg.—85 deg. The heat, however, is considerably tempered by the sea breeze, which sets in regularly as the sun gets high. The land breeze at night from off the heated shore is, on the other hand, wonderfully warm and dry.

But no sooner have the troops been disembarked, re-embarked, and again disembarked at the outer stations, than orders are again received by telegraph to prepare the whole of the Indian force for return to Bombay this autumn, and the transports are to be ready for the reception of the troops by the 23rd of this month—i.e., in little more than a fortnight. All this change of front is most provoking to everybody; counter-orders succeed to orders so rapidly that no one, from the Admiral downwards, knows what is to be the next move, and a good deal of discomfort and some discontent is the result. The Indian troops, however, will be glad to return to their own country, their known desire to be back, and the complications likely to result as to troops serving in the same island and receiving different rates of pay are among the causes which have led to this decision of the home authorities. By this time the disembarkation of troops and stores has been completed, and things are settling down somewhat on shore; the naval camp on the beach has been broken up, and the Duke has re-embarked with his staff on board his ship, the Black Prince. Saturday, Aug. 3, was the fête day of H.I.H. the Duchess, and the ships of war were dressed in bunting for the occasion. The crew of the Black Prince gave a burlesque entertainment in the evening before the Duke and the officers of the squadron, the Captains of the transports also receiving an invitation to be present.

From Nicosia we hear that his Excellency the High Com-

missioner, finding the heat, dirt, and general discomfort of the inclosed capital intolerable, has, with his staff, formed his camp a couple of miles to the south-west, without the walls.

As soon as the Salamis despatch-boat has departed with this packet it is our intention to proceed to Nicosia without delay, and thence to Kyrenia, from which our next instalment will be dispatched. S. P. O.

The page Engraving in this Supplement, from our Special Artist's Sketch, represents the British Fleet in the roadstead of Larnaca firing the salute on the Duke of Edinburgh's birthday, the 6th inst. The squadron, every ship of which appears dressed in gala colours, consists of H.M.S. Black Prince, shown to the right hand, H.M.S. Minotaur, H.M.S. Monarch, and H.M.S. Raleigh, ironclads, with H.M.S. Salamis, paddle-wheel despatch-boat, a little in advance, between the Monarch and the Minotaur. The Admiralty transport-ships lie nearer to shore, and a number of hired transports are lying beyond. The Duke of Edinburgh has now left Cyprus and joined the Duchess and their children at Malta, having fairly earned his holiday by real hard work. We are glad also to learn that a plateau upon Mount Olympus, four thousand feet above the sea, and at an easy distance from the capital, has been selected as the site of a cantonment for the soldiers. It is very salubrious, abundantly supplied with water, and favoured with the aromatic fragrance of the pine woods.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The fifth Session of the ninth Parliament of the Queen was closed by Royal Commission yesterday week, the Commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Hertford, and Lord Skelmersdale. The Commons having been summoned, the Royal assent was given to the following amongst other bills:—The Appropriation Act, Exchequer Bonds and Bills, Intermediate Education (Ireland), Contagious Diseases (Animals), Commons Jurisdiction, Statute Law Revision, Education (Scotland), Turnpike Acts Continuance, Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland), Telegraphs, Expiring Laws Continuance, Metropolitan Commons, and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland).

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor then read the Royal Message proroguing Parliament:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

When, in a critical condition of public affairs, you assembled at the commencement of the year, I pointed out to you that, in the interests of my Empire, precautions might become necessary, for which I appealed to your liberality to provide. At the same time I assured you that no efforts in the cause of peace should be wanting on my part.

Your response was not ambiguous, and contributed largely to a pacific solution of the difficulties which then existed. The terms of agreement between Russia and the Porte, so far as they affected pre-existing Treaties, were, after an interval of discussion, submitted to a Congress of the Powers; and their councils have resulted in a peace which I am thankful to believe is satisfactory and likely to be durable. The Ottoman Empire has not emerged from a disastrous war without severe loss; but the arrangements which have been made, while favourable to the subjects of the Porte, have secured to it a position of independence which can be upheld against aggression.

I have concluded a Defensive Convention with the Sultan, which has been laid before you. It gives, as regards his Asiatic Empire, a more distinct expression to the engagements, which in principle I, together with other Powers, accepted in 1856, but of which the form has not been found practically effectual. The Sultan has, on the other hand, bound himself to adopt and carry into effect the measures necessary for securing the good government of those Provinces. In order to promote the objects of this Agreement, I have undertaken the occupation and administration of the island of Cyprus.

In aiding to bring about the settlement which has taken place, I have been assisted by the discipline and high spirit of my forces by sea and by land by the alacrity with which my Reserves responded to my call, by the patriotic offers of military aid by my people in the Colonies, and by the proud desire of my Indian Army to be reckoned among the defenders of the British Empire, a desire justified by the soldierly qualities of the force recently quartered at Malta.

The spontaneous offers of troops made by many of the native Governments in India were very gratifying to me, and I recognise in them a fresh manifestation of that feeling towards my crown and person which has been displayed in many previous instances.

My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

Although the condition of affairs in South Africa still affords some ground for anxiety, I have learnt with satisfaction from the reports of my civil and military officers that the more serious disturbances which had arisen among the native population on the frontiers of the Cape colony are now terminated.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The Act which has been passed for amending and greatly simplifying the law relating to factories and workshops will, I trust, still further secure the health and education of those who are employed in them.

I have had much pleasure in giving my assent to a measure relating to the Contagious Diseases of Cattle, which, by affording additional securities against the introduction and spread of those diseases, will tend to encourage the breeding of live stock in the country and to increase the supply of food to my people.

You have amended the law as to highways in a manner which cannot but improve their classification and management, and at the same time relieve inequalities in the burden of their maintenance.

I trust that advantage will be taken of the means which you have provided for dividing bishoprics in the more populous districts of the country, and thus increasing the efficiency of the Church.

I anticipate the best results from the wise arrangements which you have made for the encouragement of Intermediate Education in Ireland.

The measure for amending and consolidating the Public Health Laws in that country is well calculated to promote the important object at which it aims.

The measure passed in regard to Roads and Bridges in Scotland and for the abolition of tolls will greatly improve the management of highways in that part of the United Kingdom; while the Acts relating to education and to endowed schools and hospitals cannot fail to extend the benefits of education and improve the administration of charitable endowments in that country.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labours and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

The Commission proroguing Parliament till Nov. 2 was then read. The Lord Chancellor, on the part of the Royal Commissioners, and in the name of the Queen, declared Parliament prorogued till Saturday, Nov. 2 next.

With this the Session of 1878 came to an end.

The Bristol Chamber of Commerce has resolved to dispatch ten artisan reporters to the Paris Exhibition to report upon the following departments of trade:—Floorcloths, boot and shoe making, bookbinding and stationery, saddlery, engineering, cabinet making, and boiler and engine works.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The prize meeting of the 2nd London began last Saturday at Rainham, when the principal winners were Sergeant Lowder, Colour-Sergeant Harris, Private Butler, Private Millard, and Sergeant Brown. The company match was won by N company, who beat F by three points.

At the annual prize meeting of the 4th Middlesex the challenge vase and silver medal were taken by Lieutenant Durrans, the bronze medal for second place being secured by Captain Heal. The champion badge, for marksmen only, was won by Colour-Sergeant Annison.

At the close of the competition last week at Rainham by members of the volunteer corps of Middlesex the winner of the champion badge was Private H. Smith, who has thus earned the distinction of being the champion shot of Middlesex.

The autumn meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association was held last week upon the City Rilles' Ranges at Rainham. This competition was also the final one to decide who should be the winners of the championship badges of the county. The result was that Lieutenant Munday, who won the gold badge in 1875 and the silver badge in 1876, again secured the honour of being the premier shot; Private Shoveller, of the Civil Service, taking the silver, and Colour-Sergeant Bacchus, of the South Middlesex, the bronze badge of the Association. Private Rother, last year's "bronze" winner was fourth. In the day's shooting winners were as follow:—£8 10s., Private H. Smith and Quartermaster W. Hawley; £5, Lieutenant F. W. Sharpe; £3, Corporal T. Andrews, Private W. Spon, Colour-Sergeant J. Bacchus, and Private S. Adams; £2 15s., Lieutenant J. A. Z. Allison, Private J. H. Shoveller, Sergeant P. Oliver, and Private C. F. Lowe; £2, Private F. A. Hollis, Corporal H. Brand, Private R. Bird, Private J. R. Shaw, and Sergeant G. S. Tovey, Queen's; other winners being Private C. R. Howell, Captain F. J. Sweeting, Private W. Vicars, Major J. R. Morris, Private A. S. Michie, Sergeant E. W. Brooking, Private J. A. M'Kenzie, Private G. E. Ewen, Private H. Bullimore, Corporal W. Weston, Private J. E. Carew, Sergeant Instructor J. B. Mumford, Private J. Sutherland, Private T. Fletcher, Lieutenant H. Munday, Private R. J. Cameron, Private A. Mackintosh, and Corporal H. B. Wilson. Range Prizes.—500 yards: £3, Quartermaster W. Hawley; £2, Private G. E. Ewen, Private C. F. Lowe, and Private H. Smith; £1, Colour-Sergeant J. Bacchus, Corporal H. Brand, Sergeant F. Elkington, Private J. A. M'Kenzie, Corporal H. B. Wilson, and Private J. Wyatt. 600 yards: £3, Corporal T. Andrews; £1 15s., Private J. Runtz, Lieutenant F. W. Sharpe, Private H. Smith, and Private T. Wace; £1, Private C. J. Howel, Private R. Bird, Private H. Bullimore, Private J. R. Saw, Captain F. J. Sweeting, and Corporal H. Weston. Extra Prizes.—Seven shots at 500 yards: £2 10s., Sergeant H. Pullman and Lieutenant J. A. Z. Allison; £2, Corporal A. Leete; £1, Private J. Runtz, Sergeant R. Cunningham, Sergeant-Instructor W. H. Gilder, Private C. F. Lowe, and Corporal S. Short. Seven shots at 600 yards: £3, Sergeant-Instructor W. H. Gilder; £1 10s., Corporal W. H. Hobbs, Private J. H. Jenner, Private C. F. Lowe, and Sergeant-Instructor J. B. Mumford.

The annual official inspection of the 9th Kent Artillery, by Colonel Waller, R.A., commanding the auxiliary artillery of the Home District, took place last Saturday. The usual preliminary exercises having been gone through, the regiment was marched to the batteries, and detachments were drilled at the 40 and 64 pounders, doing their work in excellent style. The detachment of the corps that carried off the third prize at Shoeburyness for repository drill were then called upon to perform operation "A," which they did under the time when victorious at the National Artillery Association meeting. As on that occasion, the squad was under the command of Sergeant-Major Clayton.

The 5th Essex, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Birt, also underwent a satisfactory inspection in West Ham Park by Colonel Rose, the officer commanding the sub-district. There was an excellent muster of the regiment.

The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association for Norfolk has been won by Corporal Betts, 1st Norfolk Rifles, the silver medallist of last year. Lieutenant Booth, of Forfar, has secured the Forfarshire bronze medal, shot for at the Angus and Mearns Rifle Meeting.

The Hants and Dorset Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Colonel C. Lanyon Owen, J.P., and made up of corps from Portsmouth, Southampton (whose representatives last year won the Queen's prize at Shoeburyness), Bournemouth, Charnmouth, Swanage, Portland, Weymouth, and Lyme Regis, on Saturday went into camp on the grounds of Southsea Castle. On Sunday there was church parade at St Jude's, Southsea, when twenty-five officers and about 350 men attended, a few remaining in charge of the camp.

The annual international rifle-match between members of the Liverpool rifle corps took place at Alcester on Thursday week. The result was a victory for Scotland, whose representatives, captained by Private Richardson, 5th Lancashire, made 764 points, against England (Private Buckley, 5th Lancashire, captain), 750; Wales (Lieutenant Roberts, 1st Lancashire, captain), 701; and Ireland (Surgeon Parsons, 6th Lancashire, captain), 690 points.

The sixth competition for the Brigade Challenge Medal of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles took place on the 16th inst., when the holder, Sergeant Simpson, was again the winner, with the magnificent score of 48 points out of a possible 50, in ten shots at 200 yards.

Yesterday week the fortnight's encampment of the National Artillery Association at Shoeburyness came to an end. Before the camp broke up, Colonel Ravenhill, R.A., addressed the men, and, in closing his observations on the subject of their organisation and efficiency, said he hoped that any little deficiencies that had been found this year would be perfected before next year's assemblage. Lord Waveney distributed the prizes. His Lordship congratulated the men on their good conduct in camp, and on the great progress which had of late years been made in the science of gunnery by the volunteers. Lord Truro, General M'Murdo, Major-General Radcliffe, and others were present.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie, who is well known in connection with his efforts to develop North-West Africa, sailed from the Mersey last Saturday for the African coast. Mr. Mackenzie is the bearer of a draft treaty which is declared to have received semi-official approval. He will establish a station at Cape Juby, and penetrate thence to Timbuctoo.

Miss Millar, a young lady from England, who was residing as a summer visitor at the manse of Little Dunkeld, went out last Sunday morning for the purpose of taking a walk. She did not return, and in the evening the rivers Tay and Braan were dragged. Her body was recovered late at night in a pool in the Braan, about 20 ft. deep. It is not known how she got into the water.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA.

Our large Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. J. Bell, the Special Artist of this Journal attending the march of the Austrian army of occupation into Bosnia, represents the scene of the troops crossing the river Save, at Brod, the frontier town, by means of a bridge of boats, in the last days of July. We have already related the incidents of the week following their entry into Bosnia; the attack upon a squadron of Hussars by the Mussulman insurgents, in the defile of Maglai, where seventy of the Austrians were killed; and the defeat of the insurgents by General Philippovich, on the 4th inst., with the temporary retreat, on the other hand, of General Szapary's column, which was soon enabled, however, to rejoin the main advancing force. General Philippovich gained another victory over the insurgents at Han Belalovac on the 16th; after which he pushed on to Serajevo, or Bosna Serai, the capital city, with a force numbering 30,000 men, besides all the garrisons he left in places captured along the road. At the same time General Jovanovich, the commander in Herzegovina, was moving to put himself in communication with Philippovich. We now learn that Serajevo was taken by storm on Monday last by a portion of the Austrian forces, under Field Marshal Tegetthoff and General Kaiffel, after a desperately fierce conflict, in which the Austrian troops were fired upon from every house, doorway, and window. Even women and the sick and wounded insurgents in the military hospital took part in the fighting, which lasted several hours. Terrible scenes of the wildest fanaticism were enacted, and it was only owing to the good nature and discipline of the Austrian troops that the town was not more seriously damaged. Nevertheless, a few houses were plundered and set on fire. The Austrian losses are not inconsiderable, but cannot yet be accurately stated. The insurgents dispersed in all directions, especially towards Gorasda and Rogatica. After the close of the fighting and the complete occupation of the town the Imperial flag was hoisted over the town and saluted with a hundred guns, amid the singing of the National Anthem and acclamations, in which the troops were joined by a portion of the non-Mussulman population.

The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are now coming into the possession of the Austrian Empire, were the north-western part of the Turkish dominions in Europe. Herzegovina is what was anciently regarded as the southern portion of Bosnia, and derives its name from the "Herzog," or Duke, by whom it was once separately governed. These territories, which formerly belonged to the important Slav kingdom of Serbia, were conquered by the Turks 400 years ago. The feudal nobles and landowners at that time for the most part became apostates to the Mohammedan religion, by which these "Beks," as they are styled, have preserved their estates and aristocratic privileges, grievously oppressing the lower orders, who are commonly of the Greek Church. There is no difference of race or language in Bosnia between the Mussulman and the Christian population; the difference is of religion, but the ruling Moslems are, of course, attached to the Sultan's Empire, while the Greek Church Christians would in general prefer union with Serbia.

The physical conditions of Bosnia are more favourable than those of Herzegovina, as it lies in the fertile plains and valleys of the interior, watered by the river Bosna and its tributaries, which flow into the Save, one of the great streams of the Danubian basin, and the boundary of the Austro-Hungarian dominions. Herzegovina, on the contrary, occupies the rugged uplands immediately behind the Dinaric Alps, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, exposed to bleak north winds and having but a poor soil. By far the greater part of Bosnia is covered with thick forests, fertile meadows, and fruitful fields. Only the tenth part of the 19,240 square miles in Bosnia—in the Herzegovina almost the half—is incapable of culture; one half of the surface is covered with forests, into which in some places the axe has not yet found its way, and four tenths are devoted to agriculture. Bosnia produces much more corn and fruit than it consumes, and exports large quantities to Sissek (Austrian military frontier), Serbia, the Herzegovina, and Dalmatia. The plum-trees form large plantations, and Bosnian plums are exported to Western Europe. Little use has yet been made of the inexhaustible treasures of the forests, but with time they may contribute to the Austrian State coffers. The wood of the oaks is prized for its hardness, while the beeches and firs attain a height and size seldom seen elsewhere. The forests are State property, but each inhabitant is permitted to take as much wood from them as he needs for his own use, especially to build the houses, which are mostly of wood. Fishing and hunting are also free, and unusually remunerative. The brooks swarm with trout, and the forests with deer, but also with bears, wolves, foxes, and lynxes. Almost every metal is to be found in Bosnia, even gold—the Dalmatian gold of which the old Roman poets sung came from Bosnia by way of Signa and Clissa, to Salona, and was supplied to Rome by the Propositus Thesaurorum Dalmatinorum. In the middle ages the Ragusa merchants profited by the Bosnian gold-mines, and to this day a rayah sometimes secretly brings small quantities of gold dust to the goldsmith in Signa and Spalato. Silver is found in the north-east, near Srebrenik and Srebrenica; also lead and iron may be seen on the surface in many districts. The Mohammedan inhabitants of Fonjica, Varesch, Stari-Majdan, Vischegrad, and many other places—the Christians have no inclination for regular and laborious work—are almost without exception smiths. Inexhaustible mines of coal and salt, too, exist in Bosnia. All these treasures, of course, lie almost neglected.

The completion of the railway from Serajevo to Novi, on the Austrian frontier, will greatly change matters for the better, and the more so as the numerous rivers afford excellent means of communication. While in the Karst formation, in the course of many thousand years, the plateau rivers have worn for themselves deep beds in the stone, so that the banks rise perpendicularly to 2000 ft., most of the Bosnian rivers flow between hills in broad valleys. The Save is navigated by steam-boats; its more important affluents, the Unna, Verbas, Ukrina, Bosna, and Drina, are navigable for long distances; and even the Ibar, in the Pashalik of Novibazar, floats small barges of less draught. With other means of communication it looks badly, of course. Highways exist only between Brod and Serajevo, Gradiska and Banjaluka, Radcha (Austria) and Zvornik, Vischegrad and Zvornik, and between Zvornik and Serajevo; but even these few roads are so neglected that they are only to be used with great risk of life and limbs. In the whole country there are no carriages, except the arabas—clumsy, ill-suspended carts, drawn by oxen, in which the Mohammedan women make excursions every Friday and Monday, every week-day with the Mohammedans being devoted to a particular use; thus certain days are for marketing, others for travelling, and so on. The "Kaldemas," or paved roads, in marshy districts, are mostly constructed by private enterprise, seldom by order of Government, and are formed of blocks of stone, often a cubic foot in size, which with time have become worn down, thus forming impracticable barricades. The traveller, whenever the nature of the ground allows it, avoids these paved roads, and rides

alongside of them. But as every horse steps in the hoofprints of those that went before him, deep ruts have been formed along the roads, which are generally marshy. The bridge-paths comprise at least 95 per cent of the highways. In the valleys and on the table-lands in good weather they are passable, but every rain transforms them into bogs. Almost all the paths, however, lead over mountains.

Under such circumstances, it is conceivable that few strangers have visited the country; but it will be quite otherwise when railway communication to Vienna is established. Bosnia is rich in natural beauties, some of which have not their equal on earth. Almost all Turkish cities are picturesquely situated; the provincial capital, Serajevo, or Bosna-Serai, is more beautifully situated than any other. It numbers about 48,000 inhabitants, comprising 4500 Greek Catholics, 3000 Jews, and 1000 gipsies. This town is the principal residence of the Bosnian nobility, and until 1850 it formed a sort of republic that was almost independent even of the Vizier; and it was only after the last revolt of the Beks (nobles) that Omer Pasha abolished the independence of the town. Its situation is 1750 ft. above the Adriatic Sea, on both banks of the Miljacka river, in a narrow valley, inclosed by a chain of mountains. The views of the town and valley from the old castle that stands on a plateau are charming; the view to the south is peculiarly lovely, where the Trebovich mountain, rising to a height of 5100 ft., and covered with verdant woods, is a striking object. The small white houses stand in gardens, and above the houses tower a hundred minarets. The parts of the town lying on the river—which latter is spanned by nine bridges—are regularly built, though the streets are narrow; the other parts stretch irregularly up the sides of the mountain. The bazaars are unusually extensive, and on market days contain a motley throng of men and women in the most varied costumes.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Austrian army in time of peace numbers eighty regiments of infantry, each consisting of five battalions; three of these form a regiment of the Line, and the fourth and fifth united with the cadre of a battalion in dépôt form the reserves. The rifles consist of one regiment (that of the Tyrol) of seven battalions, each of four companies, and seven companies in reserve, besides a dépôt battalion *en cadre*, and of thirty-three battalions of rifles, each of four companies, one company of reserves, and the cadres of a dépôt company. The cavalry consists of fourteen regiments of dragoons, sixteen of hussars, and thirteen of Uhlans (cuirassiers no longer exist in Austria); every regiment numbers six squadrons, and the cadres of a squadron in dépôt. The field artillery is thirteen regiments strong, each consisting of thirteen batteries, the cadres to two other batteries, as well as to five or six columns for ammunition. Every battery has eight guns and eight ammunition waggons. The artillery in the fortresses numbers twelve battalions, each of six companies, among them one *en cadre*; the engineer corps consists of two regiments, each of which is divided into five field battalions, besides the cadres for eight companies of reserves and one battalion in dépôt; while the pioneers in time of peace form one regiment of five battalions and one company of reserves. The troops for the hospital service are divided into twenty-three divisions; the baggage-train consists of thirty-six squadrons, and the cadres to thirty-six in reserve and six more in the dépôt. The Cis-Leithan landwehr, in time of peace, consists only of cadres for eighty-one battalions, while Hungary keeps up the cadres of ninety-two battalions and fifty-eight squadrons.

When the mobilisation takes place all the men bound to serve are called to the colours; the regiments of the Line and the reserves are raised to their full strength in time of war, and the divisions at the dépôt remain stationary. The infantry regiments of the Line and the reserves take the field, the first three and the last two battalions strong. In Cis-Leithania, from the surplus men, a part of the troops at the dépôt, and the landwehr, six battalions can be formed, so that the regiments of reserves may also each number three battalions; but in Hungary, owing to the strict separation between the army and the honveds, any such proceeding would be impossible. The forty companies of reserves of the rifles will be changed into ten battalions, and in Cis-Leithania ten other battalions of reserves will be formed as soon as the last recruits are sufficiently trained. Every cavalry regiment will have a squadron of reserves; every regiment of artillery its fourteenth battery with the necessary ammunition; the artillery in the fortresses will fill up their cadres into companies, and the number of mountain batteries will be raised from five to ten. Every regiment will have a battalion of five companies at the dépôt and reserves; four of the companies can be incorporated at any time into the regiment. The pioneers will place their battalions on a footing of war and have a company at the dépôt for each battalion. Finally, ten railway divisions will be formed, and the baggage train leaves some companies behind. The intendants, sanitary arrangements, gendarmes, and military post and telegraph will at once come into operation. The Cis-Leithan landwehr will furnish eighty-one battalions of infantry and just as many companies at the dépôt; further, twenty-five squadrons of dragoons and Uhlans. In addition to these are the ten battalions of rifles from the Tyrol, the same number of reserves, and two squadrons of mounted rifles; Dalmatia also furnishes one. The peculiar relations in the Tyrol are the result of the insurrection in the year 1809, when the little province received out of gratitude for its loyalty the privilege that never more than one regiment of rifles should be recruited there. It is true this regiment now consists of seven battalions; but the Tyrolese still possess advantages over the inhabitants of the other provinces.

After the mobilisation the Austrian army will number thirteen army corps with forty-two divisions of infantry and five of cavalry. The division represents the tactical unit. Each division of infantry consists of two brigades of six to seven battalions, two to four squadrons, three batteries, one company of engineers, one sanitary division, and one commissariat column. The cavalry divisions consist of two or three brigades of eight to twelve squadrons, two to three batteries, one ammunition-wagon, one sanitary division, and one commissariat column. According to the law the Austrian army would thus number, after the mobilisation—

1. Regular army, 900,000 men, 150,000 horses, 24,000 conveyances; fighting force, 570,000 infantry, 50,000 cavalry, 1700 field-pieces.
2. Landwehr, 300,000 men, 24,000 horses; fighting force, 270,000 infantry, 13,000 cavalry.
3. Together, 1,200,000 men, 170,000 horses, 26,000 conveyances; fighting force, 800,000 infantry, 63,000 cavalry, 1700 guns.

The number of cannon, which in proportion was less than in any other large army, has now been increased with the introduction of the Uchatius cannon; the artillery will take the field with at least 2000, perhaps 2200 guns, and in the men who have served their time and retired it possesses excellent and sufficient reserves. But it still remains questionable whether the number of the mobilised army will correspond

with that expected from the working of the law. Among the Servians in the south of Hungary and part of the Magyars, it has repeatedly occurred that out of one hundred or more young men bound to serve in the army not ten have been found physically fit to enter the service. In some parts of Hungary and Galicia the number of fugitives from the conscription is very high. The percentage of sick soldiers is usually higher than in any other army; only the German, Czechs, Magyars, and Ruthenians show a normal state of things in the hospital returns; among the Roumanians, Servians, and Croatians, the number of sick is very large. But the deficit thus occasioned is partly covered by the surplus of men from the German and North Slav districts. It may be considered that the Austrian army numbers at least 1,000,000 men, with a fighting force of 700,000, among them 50,000 cavalry. The landwehr, besides serving as garrisons for the fortresses and watching those districts where the inhabitants are inclined to opposition, will probably reinforce the army with 50,000 men. The landsturm, similar to the Prussian, will only be called out in case of extreme necessity, and—apart from the guerilla war in some mountainous districts—will probably not be more useful than the French "franc-tireurs." The geographical and political situation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire will never allow Austria, like Prussia in 1866 and 1870, to concentrate its whole army on one line; but Austria can, in spite of the inefficient railway communication with the south, north-east, and south-east frontiers, assemble in two to three weeks 300,000 at each point of her frontier.

MUSIC.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts will have completed their third week this (Saturday) evening. Since our last notice Madame Montigny-Rémaury has continued to be a special attraction, her admirable pianoforte playing having been heard in several important pieces, notably in Mendelssohn's second concerto (in D minor), which was very finely rendered by her in last Saturday's miscellaneous concert, her finished execution and refined grace of style having been conspicuously displayed in a work that makes large demands on both these qualities. Other features of the programme, although of varied interest, were too familiar to need specification. The serial performance of eight of Beethoven's nine symphonies was continued on Monday evening, when the "Eroica" (No. 3) was given—one of the few works to which the composer himself applied distinctive characteristic titles. The next specialty will be the first appearance of the eminent vocalist, Mlle. Stella Faustina; Mr. Charles Hallé and Mr. Santley being announced for concerts early in next month. M. Viardot, the celebrated violinist, is also shortly to appear. It will thus be seen that the interest of these performances—ably conducted by Mr. Sullivan and his coadjutor, Mr. A. Cellier—is maintained with unflagging spirit. The third classical night took place on Wednesday.

The Alexandra opera performances are still being successfully given on Saturday evenings. Last week the "Son-nambula" was the opera, with Madame Rose Hersee as Amina, Mr. J. W. Turner as Elvino, and Mr. Ludwig as the Count. This week "Maritana" is to be given, with Madame Blanche Cole as the heroine.

THEATRES.

On Saturday a new piece was produced at the Aquarium, entitled "Evening Shadows." It is a three-act comedy drama, and not without merit. Its greatest is, that it provides a good part for Mr. Vollaie, who, as Guy Vere Desmond, achieved in it a remarkable success. Other parts also in the new piece were well interpreted. When acted before a more numerous audience than attended its production, it may prove attractive.

On Wednesday Mr. W. S. Gilbert's sarcastic drama, "Engaged," was acted at the Strand, being the last night but three. The morning performance was occupied with a new musical sketch, entitled "Our Accomplished Domestic," and a new three-act comedy, entitled "Love Wins." Next Monday Mr. Honey appears in a new extravaganza.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Sailor's Wooing," "Sweet Dreamland," and "Three Gifts," songs by J. L. Roedel, will be acceptable to many drawing-room singers. The melodies lie well for the voice, and will be found generally available. Messrs. Metzler are the publishers, as also of "The Two Stars," a very effective song by Jacques Blumenthal, which gives good scope for declamatory singing. The accompaniment, although of but moderate difficulty, is an important feature. "An Old Chelsea Pensioner," a characteristic song by J. L. Molloy, and "The Last Vigil," a good specimen of the descriptive style, by Odoardo Barri, are also published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.; as are some pleasing pianoforte pieces—"Pera, Valse Orientale," by Edward Dorn; "Love Song," by C. Fontaine; six easy duets by O. Henike, and "Aquarellen," a series of pieces of similar kind, by Heinrich Stiehl.

"The Glee and Choral Library" (Ashdown and Parry) is far on its way towards the hundredth number. The contents of this cheap serial comprise various kinds of part-songs, old and new, well printed, in score, with an accompaniment for the pianoforte, the price of each part being twopence.

"England's Trust," a patriotic song, written by Mr. Edward Oxenford and set to music by Mr. C. H. R. Marriott (the same publisher), is a good specimen of the vigorous, declamatory style.

Three songs, by A. C. Mackenzie (Novello, Ewer, and Co.), are settings of some very expressive lines by Christine Rosetti. The work forms Op. 17 of Mr. Mackenzie's productions, and are worthy of his reputation as a highly cultivated and refined musician. The songs have much grace and charm. "Six Characteristic Pieces for the Pianoforte," by G. J. van Eyken (from the same publishers), are very pleasing bagatelles, each with its distinctive title. "Two Polka-Mazurkas" and "Galop," by the same (also published by Messrs. Novello), are very spirited pieces in the dance style.

"Four Novelletten" for the Pianoforte, by Tobias A. Matthay (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.). There is much of interest and marked character in each of these pieces; which, moreover, afford excellent practice in various forms of mechanism.

"My Love is but a Sailor Boy," by A. S. Gatty (Enoch and Sons), is a telling song, with a bold and effective melody.

The second annual meeting of the International Congress of Librarians will be held at Oxford, under the presidency of the librarian of the Bodleian, the Rev. H. O. Coxe, in the month of October. The principal subject to be discussed at this congress will be one affecting the City libraries.



ENTRY OF THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS INTO BOSNIA: CROSSING THE RIVER SAVE, AT BROD.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

POETRY.

An exquisite rhymers and rhythmist, though, perhaps, somewhat less exquisite than heretofore, is revealed in *Poems and Ballads: Second Series*; by Algernon Charles Swinburne (Chatto and Windus), a volume of verse remarkable for mechanical skill, ingenious employment of language, mastery of musical numbers. There are original pieces, and there are translations, chiefly from the French of Villon; the former are, for the most part, vague and shadowy to an almost bewildering extent, but the latter are full of substance, life, flesh and blood, so to speak, of something which can be grasped as well as contemplated, comprehended as well as apprehended. It is in the original pieces, nevertheless, that the author, as might be expected, is seen at his best; and into the first of those pieces he has introduced a few lines of translation, so rendered as to create some doubt about his capacity as a translator. He has converted three lines of Greek, delicious Greek, into four lines of English, rather common-place and certainly inadequate English, ruthlessly breaking up the order and so spoiling the climax of ideas as expressed in the Greek, missing the grace of a very emphatic particle, disregarding the charm of a verbal repetition, whereby a sweet, sad note is twice struck, a special attribute is dwelt upon, and the plaintiveness of the singer's lament enhanced. This is the more remarkable, as well as regrettable, because the translator, if anybody, employs with marvellous effect such delicate touches of composition. This, however, is a small matter, which may be passed over without further comment, beyond a cordial acknowledgment of the melodious sweep with which one is borne along through the swelling strophes of "The Last Oracle," each concluding with its mournful refrain, a supplication addressed to Apollo. In "A Forsaken Garden" we have the very spirit of desolation made palpable; and in "The Year of the Rose" we are reminded of the strain which came upon the lovelorn hearer "like the sweet South." Many of the poems are commemorative, and appreciation of them, such is human nature, will depend to some extent upon the reader's knowledge and estimate of the persons commemorated—of Giordano Bruno, of Théophile Gautier, of Victor Hugo, of Louis Kossuth, or of another. Moreover, there are poets and poets. There are those who compel all creatures to their will, to whom you can no more help listening than the wedding guest could help listening to the "ancient mariner;" if they do not hold you with their "glittering eye," they hold you with the irresistible fascination of their utterances; you may soon discover that their influence is baneful, but if you have once put yourself within reach of their enchantment you will struggle in vain against their power; you may renounce them and all their works, so soon as they have let you go free, but you can only keep your freedom by keeping your distance from them. These, of course, are the great masters, who play as easily on the human soul as Hamlet says a man might play upon a certain musical instrument. There are, on the other hand, those with whom, if you are to read their productions so that the reading shall be satisfactory to yourself and just to them, you must have some natural bond of sympathy, some intellectual or other affinity: otherwise they have no more power over you than the mesmerist over one who is not a "subject." They may pipe unto you, but you will not, you cannot, dance; they may mourn unto you, but you will not, you cannot, lament. Their cleverness, their elegance, their learning, their perfect acquaintance with their art, their picturesqueness of diction, the pretty style in which they play with words, the dexterous fashion in which they conjure with sounds, you readily admit, whilst you marvel and admire; but they seldom or never touch your heart, quicken your pulse, thrill your whole being, take you captive. You are more occupied with their manner than with their matter, so that in a little while you are oppressed with a sense of general factitiousness, and weariness steals over you. Words—words—words, you feel inclined to answer, with Hamlet, if anybody should ask you what you are reading. To this latter class of poets Mr. Swinburne, so far as his second series of poems and ballads is concerned, may be considered to belong—unless, indeed, he be placed alone by himself. It is probable that readers who have some sort of affinity with him will see in his latest publication a proof, if any were needed, of his excellence as a great poet, and it is equally probable that very many readers will see in it only an additional proof, if any were needed, of his excellence as a great versifier. Indeed, it appears to be almost certain that one or two of the pieces contained in the volume were intended by himself to be regarded as scarcely more than exercises in the difficulties of versification. And, if so, it is pertinent to remark that, when, as in the "sestina" and the "double sestina" and in the poem called "Relics," a trick of rhyme and of alternation is the prominent characteristic of the structure, neither eye nor ear can catch the full effect of assonance and inversion, unless the sense be so luminous, the ideas so connected, the construction so plain, the cadence so marked, that the lines can be read, as it were, at a breath, without break or pause to interfere with the force of instantaneous impression. No more graceful piece, whether for theme or for metre, is to be found in the volume than that which is entitled "Choriambics." But it is with poetry as with beauty, as with wit, as with humour; unless it be of that very highest kind which takes all appreciative mankind by storm, it depends for its greater or less acceptance upon the degree in which it responds to the requirements of various tastes and idiosyncrasies.

There is profound meditation, though not very melodiously expressed, in the new volume of Mr. Robert Browning's, which contains two poems with the unfamiliar names, *La Saisiaz*, and *The Two Poets of Croisic* (published by Smith, Elder, and Co.). Some travelled readers may, indeed, be aware that *La Saisiaz* is a place in the Jura highlands near Geneva, and Croisic might be guessed to be somewhere in Brittany. These localities serve merely for the stage upon which the author takes his stand, as a contemplative wanderer about Europe, to utter pregnant discourses of moral wisdom, in his accustomed fashion of a lengthy monologue confidentially addressed to an intimate companion, who speaks little or not at all in reply. The supposed partner of his stock of ideas and sentiments in an evening walk up the hillside at *La Saisiaz* must of necessity keep silence, being the spirit of a lady friend who died in the neighbouring village four or five days before. With her imagined presence, in a scene of outward solitude, does the serious-minded poet continue his strain of anxious metaphysical guessing and questioning, upon the topics of a late conversation between them. The rational probability, from such experience as we have of the laws of nature and the nature of man, that God has designed the soul to inherit an immortal life, is here made a theme of most earnest discussion, intermixed with tender reminiscences of what seems an undying friendship. We are not, however, at all satisfied with the merely problematical conclusion. Tennyson's "In Memoriam" is a far worthier, bolder, truer, more faithful treatment of this momentous question, and it is incomparably better poetry. The kind of versification presented by Mr. Browning, in "*La Saisiaz*," consists of unwieldy fifteen-syllabled lines, in rhymed couplets, which may possibly

have been intended to suggest the heavy dragging tread of alternate booted feet in the pedestrian ascent of a steep bit of road. In "*The Two Poets of Croisic*" he has adopted an eight-lined stanza, which ought to be sprightly, but which seems to dance in clogs, with no rhythmic harmony in its movement, while the forced rhyming has rather a tedious effect. Here it is a trivial story of no particular interest, from the personalities of the French literary society that flourished in the last century, in the heyday of Voltaire's renown and intellectual dictatorship, which the poet has to relate. He is sitting beside a winter log-fire with the companion to whom he is pleased to talk first of René Gentilhomme, the Prince of Condé's page in 1610, and subsequently of Paul Desforges Maillard, who lived a hundred years later, and who was likewise a writer of verse. The endeavours of this second poet of Croisic to win the notice of the Parisian world, and the stratagem by which his sister, the Demoiselle Malcraix, imposed upon Voltaire, as well as upon the editor of a fashionable literary journal, might perhaps have been rendered amusing by a simpler and lighter style of narrative. But a subject of this kind seems to us quite unworthy of a mind so powerful as that of Mr. Browning, and he has not the sort of talent to deal happily with it, though he has more than talent, great original genius, for very different work.

Professor Edward Dowden, of Dublin University, is known as the author of a series of critical studies of the "Mind and Art" of Shakespeare, which is one of the best contributions to a true appreciation of our greatest poet. He has lately come before us with a volume of short poems of his own (published by H. S. King and Co.), which show that he possesses an active and creative poetic enthusiasm, with a perfect mastery of the resources of our language in metrical compositions of different forms, blank verse, terza rima, the sonnet, or the simple four-lined stanza of short measure. Greek mythology and heroic romance have furnished many of the subjects for his muse; and his treatment of these, while in substance quite original, seems to recall the manner of Tennyson's "Enone" and "Ulysses." Several also of Mr. Dowden's sonnets are occupied with classic figures of Greek epic poetry or sculpture; but in the greater part of them we are invited to share his intimate convictions and sympathies concerning the individual life of man, its moral and religious aspirations, its capacities of love, devotion, and sacrifice, only marred by that painful self-consciousness which inevitably besets the poet inspecting and exhibiting his own deepest emotions. He passes occasionally into a satirical mood, as in "King Mob" and "The Modern Elijah;" but these poems contain much that is true and beautiful, in thought, feeling, and expression, and scarcely two lines of commonplace. Yet they should be intended merely as prelusions to more substantial and independent work.

The accomplished veteran in America who has studied and imitated with fair success almost every phase and tone of national poetry in the different countries of Europe, Professor H. W. Longfellow, master of a sweet and clear idyllic and lyric muse of his own, once again strikes up a melodious strain for our delectation. *Keramos and Other Poems* (Routledge) is a volume that will find acceptance in Old England as well as in New England, and one which should be dear to the amateurs of artistic porcelain and other "ceramic" wares displayed at the South Kensington Museum or at any fashionable Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures. The potter's wheel, as it spins deftly round, sets Mr. Longfellow singing of the pottery of all ages and nations. He crosses the Atlantic, landing at Delft, whence the Pilgrim Fathers sailed for New England; then he goes to visit Bernard Palissy in France, touches at Majolica or Majorca, on his short Mediterranean voyage to Italy, where he finds Etruria and Umbria, the artists of Gubbio and Faenza, and the Florentine Luca della Robbia, with much to be said of their lives and works. He passes on to the Levant, and up the Nile to Cairo, and discourses of Egyptian, Arabian, and Persian earthenware; after which he proceeds to India, China, and Japan, displaying the history of this branch of Oriental industry, associated with the general conditions of mankind in Asia, in a highly instructive review of the entire subject. Four divisions of the present volume are occupied with "Keramos;" the fifth contains a variety of smaller poems and translations, which have the merits of many other pieces by Mr. Longfellow already printed.

There is much imaginative faculty, roused to activity by strong and pure emotion, in Lady Charlotte Elliot's *Medusa and Other Poems* (Kegan Paul and Co.). But she has not, we think, been well advised in her choice of a metrical form which soon fatigues the ear with rhymed couplets of over-weighted and too lengthy anapestic lines. The so-called Homeric hymn to Demeter has suggested the theme of one of her narrative pieces. In this, as well as in her treatment of the story of Perseus killing the Gorgon, she displays a true appreciation of Greek mythological fancies. "The Pythoness" is another poem in the same vein of classic enthusiasm. We are more pleased, however, with "A Calm Day by the River," and "Loch Maree," and some of the meditative verses which give expression to moral and religious sentiment. "A Dream of Long Ago" would make a beautiful song, if set to music like Virginia Gabriel's. Lady Charlotte's genius, we should say, is rather for lyrical poetry, and she will succeed best with the shorter and lighter kind of versification.

Miss A. M. F. Robinson's *Handful of Honeysuckle* (Kegan Paul and Co.) is something more than a pretty garland of wild flowers. We have rarely seen a volume so simple and unpretending with so much suggestion of a reserve of power. Especially is this conveyed in the terseness and condensation by which Miss Robinson differs so remarkably from the generality even of meritorious authoresses. "A Pastoral" is a perfect allegory of the Renaissance in sixteen lines, evincing great depth of thought as well as felicity in concrete figurative embodiment. The essence of Schopenhauer's philosophy is put into eight lines in the little poem entitled "Will." "Dawn Angels" might almost be attributed to Blake, a poet more easily emulated by a kindred spirit than imitated by a copyist. "Dawn" is almost equally beautiful in a different style. "A Street Singer" thrills with genuine passion, and the principal poem in the book evinces remarkable narrative as well as descriptive power. Mingled with these shining successes are a considerable number of unconscious reproductions of favourite authors, tedious refrains, and sonnets where weight of thought is disproportioned to elaboration of form. But, taken altogether, we have not hitherto seen a more promising first volume.

The opening chapters of a new novel, entitled "An Eye for an Eye," by Mr. Anthony Trollope, appear in the *Whitehall Review* this week.

The committee of the Royal Humane Society had under their consideration last Tuesday an unusually large number of cases in which gallantry had been displayed in saving or attempting to save life. The medals, money rewards, and certificates of the society were voted in accordance with the varying circumstances of the cases—a lady receiving the recognition of the society for saving a child from drowning.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is settled that Mr. Evans, the Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, will succeed Dr. Sewell, as Vice-Chancellor.

The appointment of the Rev. J. J. S. Perowne to the Deanery of Peterborough will cause a vacancy in the Hulsean Professorship of Divinity, Cambridge. Dr. Perowne was elected Hulsean Professor on June 17, 1875, in succession to Dr. Lightfoot, who was elected Lady Margaret Professor.—The forms of entry for the December local examinations of the Cambridge University have been sent to local secretaries. The date for their return is this year Oct. 1.

The following candidates have passed the recent First M.B. Examination at London:—

First Division: H. T. Bassett, F. Bowe, R. Bredin, L. A. Cantin, W. Chisholm, W. W. Colborne, F. A. Cox, E. M. Cuffe, D. D. Day, T. V. Dickinson, A. W. Graham, R. Honeyburne, H. Hoole, V. A. H. Horsley, R. Jones, D. A. King, T. Kirsopp, D. McDonnell, R. Maguire, H. Maudsley, F. W. Mott, H. M. Murray, A. Newsholme, W. R. Parker, L. C. Parkes, W. Pasteur, A. E. Peimewan, R. Pratt, B. N. Rake, J. Shaw, P. E. Shearman, C. A. Weber.

Second Division: A. Atmaram, C. A. Ballance, H. A. G. Brooke, D. Collingwood, W. J. Collins, A. W. Dallmeyer, J. Davidson, D. W. Donovan, H. T. Groom, D. T. Hoskyn, G. Hurst, G. R. Marsh, R. R. W. Oram, E. Rice, A. J. McConnell, Routh, J. S. W. Silk, H. Smith, J. E. Squire, H. Swale, W. A. Sykes, E. S. Tait, W. D. Thomas, F. R. Walters, C. J. Watkins, C. H. White.

Excluding Physiology.—First Division: G. F. Barnes, W. Sellers. Second Division: J. Smith, J. Whitting.

Physiology only.—Second Division: T. Crisp, G. E. Fooks, R. Hughes, W. J. Roeckel, C. W. Suckling.

The Marquis of Lorne, who is an old and distinguished student of the University of St. Andrews, has contributed £100 to the fund of the new association for its better endowment and extension.

The Rev. Algernon Boys, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Senior Curate of Faversham, has been appointed Classical Professor in the University of Trinity College, Toronto.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates in their order of merit at the open competition held in July, 1878, for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

E. L. Guilding, W. D. J. Pollard, R. McDonnell, T. O'H. Horsman,* J. L. Sinclair, J. F. Greenwood, H. W. Mitchell, A. F. Poulton, H. J. A. Rowe, W. H. Bowes, R. N. Gamble, R. C. M. Ferguson, E. D. Los, C. G. E. J. Manners, F. B. Lund, W. G. B. Western, M. A. Kerr, J. D. Hunt, E. F. Wade, J. Richardson, Hon. R. J. French, C. H. L. Baskerville, J. M. Fleming, C. R. McGregor, E. B. Burton, W. S. Cumming, M. C. R. Lang, G. P. Rankin, G. H. Butcher, J. Mosse, R. K. W. R. Clavell, R. P. S. Barnett, St. G. R. W. E. Burton, E. C. W. M. Kennedy, C. C. Monro, F. W. N. McCracken, G. M. Mackenzie, R. P. Grove, H. Hamilton, G. W. Gaele,* C. J. O'Brien, R. F. L. Farrar, R. J. Tudway, H. J. Bremner, G. F. Rowcroft, H. T. Godden, T. H. Bairnsfather, W. R. G. Egerton, C. A. R. Blackwell, J. S. Ryall, C. A. Wedderburn, F. W. Ripton, F. S. Le Fanu, J. H. Medlicott, L. Seward, W. H. Rycroft, G. de W. Verner, J. A. H. Reilly, L. R. H. Roberts, A. J. Murray, G. G. Tarry, W. E. Rowe, J. G. Blake, W. J. H. Chawner, G. W. H. Le Feuvre, J. B. H. Carmichael, J. H. Harwood,* V. A. M. Fowler, L. T. Fitzgibbon, E. F. Sulivan, L. E. Cooper, N. C. Perkins, G. G. A. Egerton, E. Berry, W. H. Thackwell, H. S. Marshall, G. H. Weller, T. H. Plumer, A. R. Browning, W. B. Brabazon, R. Kincaid-Smith, M. E. Loftus, C. W. Bishop, E. Ailen, F. P. R. Newbury, F. W. B. Sandon, H. C. Pritchard,* J. H. S. Gibb, G. A. Norcott, F. G. T. Thontoin, J. Vans-Agnew, C. H. Hunt, W. K. M'Clintock, C. G. Brittan, F. E. P. Curzon, A. Honeywood, H. N. Gaitskell, R. F. Anderson, D. C. F. M'Intyre, D. A. Hamilton, A. Vint, R. E. Philips, M. H. S. J. Saltoun, O. A. Chambers, J. Lampen, R. H. Twigg, F. W. Eagar, J. G. Mayne, E. A. Kettlewell, A. Haynes, A. Fuller, W. G. Albam, R. F. Hibbert, J. R. H. Oldfield, A. N. Lysaght.* Candidates marked thus (*) are eligible for commissions in the West India Regiments only.

The following are the names of the University candidates successful at the same examination: L. S. Newmarch, F. W. Shaw, O. Ward, L. Brock-Hollinshead, H. A. Stock, L. G. Oliver, J. E. Pierson, J. R. D. Smith, J. E. F. H. Roche, L. E. Lushington, E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, F. W. Greatrex.

The Queen's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Honorary Queen's Indian Cadets who have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College are:—Queen's Cadets—R. L. Cowper-Colce, T. H. Horne, W. R. Lloyd, C. H. R. M'Nair. Indian Cadets—A. Beale, E. J. Carter, V. A. Couper, W. A. B. Denny, W. H. Dobbie, C. G. F. Edwards, F. H. Smaillage. Honorary Queen's Indian Cadets—F. B. Simpson, D. W. Stewart.

The following Page of Honour has also passed a qualifying examination for a cadetship in the Royal Military College:—L. G. Drummond.

The following Lieutenants of Militia have passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the Army:—A. H. Brooksbank, G. Brooman, R. G. H. Couper, R. Gifford, H. H. H. Vyse, A. K. Huddart, A. B. Phipps, C. G. H. Sitwell, C. H. de K. Walhouse, J. G. Woodley, R. D. Wynyard.

The following, in the order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in July for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

J. Stewart, M. Nathan, O. M. R. Thackwell, R. C. O. Stuart, E. T. Young, F. D. V. Wing, F. H. Crampton, G. E. Benson, L. G. Watkins, T. E. Carte, G. S. Mellish, S. E. G. Lawless, E. A. G. Tipping, D. E. Hoste, H. S. Horne, D. Arcy W. Reeve, N. W. H. Du Boulay, A. Cooper-Key, H. W. Barlow, E. Pollock, A. T. W. Warre, C. T. Head, A. L. Carroll, M. M. Weekes, F. G. Kappey, P. J. T. Lewis, A. V. Briscoe, A. E. A. Butcher, A. B. N. Churchill, H. T. Hawkins, G. F. W. St. John, J. C. M'Mahon, A. L. Moleworth, E. M. Perceval, R. F. L. M'Geough, Bond, C. C. Wiseman-Clarke, W. L. Brook-Smith, C. H. S. Vores, H. G. Birch, J. S. C. Le Quesne.

The following are the names of the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who obtained prizes and certificates at the examination held on the termination of the session 1877-8 at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich:—

First prize (£100 scholarship), Lieutenant H. J. May; second prize (£80 scholarship), Lieutenant R. A. J. Montagu; third prize (£50 scholarship), Captain J. A. C. Bobilliard, R.M.A.

Honorary certificates have been gained by the following:—Lieutenants J. G. M. Field, F. G. Kirby, C. J. Trower, H. H. Hayes, H. C. A. Baynes, and F. Elton; Captain G. R. Hope; Lieutenants T. M. Scott, G. A. C. Egerton, H. J. Morgan, G. M. Henderson, G. M. Brooke, C. S. Fagan, R. M. T. Hockin, B. J. H. Adams, R. W. White, B. R. Bradford, W. F. Carslake, W. B. Almack, H. G. Grey, C. H. Coke, G. S. Gunn, H. C. Hawker, J. Brant, H. Pearson, A. N. Heathcote, H. B. Elwyn, R. E. Berkeley, and H. G. W. Thorold.

Certificates on special subjects have also been awarded to Captain J. W. Harrison, R.M., Lieutenants W. C. Reid, G. F. Smith, G. H. Drury, H. J. Jeffreys, James Cuddy, and C. A. F. Waters.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes gained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College in the sessions 1877-8:—

Lawrence Scholarship and Gold Medal, M. Prickett; Brackenbury Medical Scholarship, S. S. Burn; Brackenbury Surgical Scholarship, A. Dingley; Senior Scholarship in Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, D. A. King; Open Scholarship in Science, W. A. Hoyle, W. Overend; Preliminary Scientific Exhibition, P. S. Abraham; Jeaffreson Exhibition, G. F. Herringham; Kirke's Gold Medal, C. A. D. Clarke; Bentley Prize, T. W. H. Garstang; Hitchen's Prize, H. Smith; Wix Prize, A. C. Buller; Prox. accessit, D. A. King; Practical Anatomy, senior: Foster Prize, W. T. Wyatt, D. D. Day, S. Westcott; 4, W. J. Collins; 5, G. Sanders, E. Rice; 7, E. Clarke, J. Harper, 9; R. Jones, J. E. Risk, 11; G. T. Hockin. Practical Anatomy, junior: Treasurer's Prize, C. L. H. Tripp; 2, J. W. Field; 3, A. C. Roper; 4, J. E. Square; 5, B. Rice; 6, F. J. Short; 7, C. J. Muriel, T. Mudge; 9, W. A. Hoyle.

The Charity Commissioners have determined to promulgate a new scheme in connection with Alleyn's College of God's Gift, Dulwich. The changes aimed at have for their object the improvement of the curriculum of the college.

The prize which Prince Leopold gives annually to the Newport (I.W.) Grammar School has been awarded to Black.

Two open scholarships at the Oxford Military College, of the respective values of £40 and £30, have been awarded to Mr. W. C. A. Radcliffe and Mr. R. E. F. Bullen.

Mr. Benjamin Sharp, M.A., late Hulmeian Exhibitioner of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been appointed Second Master of the Royal Grammar School, Caermarthen.

The Rev. Charles Granville Gepp, M.A., has been appoint-

to the Head Mastership of King Edward VI.'s School, Stratford-upon-Avon, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. Valpy French, D.C.L.

The following have been elected to open exhibitions at Lancing College:—A. Hammond, from Mr. Cornish's, Clevedon School; A. R. Reynolds, from Lancing College; F. R. Blagden, from Mr. Malden's, Windlesham House, Brighton. G. J. Pocock has been nominated to the Gladstone Scholarship.

At Crewkerne School the Wynford Exhibition has been awarded to W. B. C. Treasure; and the four Owsley Scholarships have been awarded to T. T. Carlyon, J. A. Devenish, F. J. Tompsett, and W. W. Coombs.

The Shrewsbury School list, which has just been issued, contains a long list of distinctions obtained by old boys during the past year.

OBITUARY.

MR. BAGSHAW.

Robert John Bagshaw, Esq., of Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, London, and Dovercourt, Essex, died on the 14th inst., at his town residence, aged seventy-four. He was only son of John Bagshaw, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Dovercourt, M.P., by Rebecca, his first wife, daughter of J. Johnson, Esq. He was formerly a merchant at Calcutta, and after his return sat in Parliament for Harwich from 1857 to 1859. He was also a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for Essex, and served as High Sheriff in 1873. He married, first, in 1841, Georgiana, daughter of Richard Baker, Esq., of Barham House, Herts (which lady died in 1867); and secondly, in 1870, Emma Ann, daughter of Matthew Clark, Esq. Mr. Bagshaw was Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons.

The deaths have also been announced—

The Rev. Thomas Steele, LL.D., D.C.L., on the 16th inst., at 35, Sydney-buildings, Bath.

Colonel William Scott Adams, on the 12th inst., at 44, Chester-square, aged seventy-seven.

Richard Howson Lamb, Esq., J.P., on the 12th inst., at Bragborough Hall, Rugby, aged eighty-nine.

Thomas Livesey, Esq., formerly of Chamber Hall, Oldham, on the 4th inst., at his residence, Alton Grange, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged seventy-seven.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Chalmers, Royal Staff Corps, and Commandant 14th Bengal Cavalry Lancers, on the 11th inst., at 106, Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, aged forty-six.

The Rev. William Gell, formerly missionary at Rarotonga, South Pacific, and for nearly twelve years minister of Rectory-place Chapel, Woolwich, on the 14th inst., at Camden House, Lee Glebe, Blackheath, aged sixty-five.

Colin Lorne Lochnell Campbell, second son of the Rev. Colin Campbell, and grandson of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Lochnell, on the 2nd inst., shot while in action against the Kaffirs.

The Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, formerly Vicar of Wadworth, in the county of York and afterwards Vicar of Merevale, Warwickshire, on the 7th inst., at Brighton, aged sixty-two.

The Rev. Morris Hughes, Rector of Pentraeth, Anglesea, to which he was appointed in 1854, at the age of ninety-six. He was ordained in 1811, and continued in the discharge of his duties until a very short time before his death.

Viva Jane Maria, Lady Martin, widow of Sir Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S., on the 5th inst., at 116, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park. Lady Martin was the youngest daughter of the late Colonel John Paton. She was married in 1826, and was left a widow in 1874.

Lady Georgina Seymour, widow of the late Admiral Sir George Seymour, and mother of the Lord Chamberlain, on the 20th inst., in her apartments at Hampton Court Palace. She was in her eighty-sixth year, and had only been ill a fortnight. She had lived at the palace sixty years.

Thomas Richard Peareth, Esq., late 12th Lancers, at Sandgate, on the 13th inst., in his thirty-first year. He was fourth son of William Peareth, Esq., of Usworth House, in the county of Durham, by Katherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., of Hernsted Park, in the county of Kent, M.P.

Rear-Admiral James Dirom, on the 12th inst., at his residence in Annan, aged sixty-three. He entered the Navy in 1829, and served in the expedition to the Baltic in August and September, 1854; and afterwards, sailing to the Black Sea, took part in the naval operations against Sebastopol, and at the capture of Kertch and Kinburn in 1855. He retired from active service after the conclusion of the Crimean War, and was promoted a retired Rear-Admiral in June, 1874.

Captain Edwin A. Porcher, R.N., late in command of her Majesty's ship Sparrowhawk, suddenly, at Homburgh, on the 13th inst., aged fifty-three. He entered the Navy in 1838, and served as First Lieutenant of the Esk in the Baltic expedition of 1855, including the naval operations against Sweaborg. He was subsequently First Lieutenant of the Hibernia flag-ship at Malta, from 1857 to 1862, when he was promoted, afterwards commanding the Sparrowhawk on the Pacific station from 1865 to 1868. He was promoted to Captain in October, 1868.

The Rev. Charles Henry Barham, M.A., J.P. for the counties of Pembroke and Westmorland, and formerly Rector of Barming, Kent, and of Kirkby More, Westmorland, on the 15th inst., at his seat, Trecwn, near Haverfordwest, aged seventy. He was the youngest son of the late Joseph Foster Barham, Esq., M.P. for Stockbridge, Hants, by Lady Caroline, his wife, daughter of Sackville, eighth Earl of Thanet, and sat in Parliament for Appleby from May to November, 1832. He married, first, 1836, Elizabeth Maria, daughter of William Boyd Ince, Esq., of Ince, in the county of Lancaster; and secondly, 1863, Ellen Catharine, daughter of Edward T. Massy, Esq., of Cottesmore, in the county of Pembroke.

Yesterday week the Eurydice was cleared of all the remaining bodies. Upwards of 120 have now been recovered, the number including six officers.

Lord Rosebery has remitted 10 per cent on the rents of his tenantry due for last year. In writing to his factor, his Lordship says:—"A succession of bad years culminating in what was almost a famine year constitute so exceptional a state of things that I feel compelled to disregard for once my conviction that such remissions are wrong in principle."

The Government authorities have granted permission for the erection of a second pier on the long stretch of esplanade at Southsea. The site of the new structure is at East Southsea, and it will command a very fine sea view. The directors, of whom Colonel E. Galt, J.P., is chairman, have accepted the tender of Messrs. Head, Wrightson, and Co., of Stockton-on-Tees, who have engaged to complete it within nine months. Its entire length will be 580 ft., including a large pier-head of octagon shape 145 ft. in diameter. Mr. George Rake, of Southsea and Portsea, is the engineer.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S J (Bradford).—If you said "J'adoube" at the moment of touching the piece you were not bound to move it.
CHESSEPHILE (Osselt).—Your best course is to write to the publishers, 8, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street.
R J S (Paraiba, Brazil).—Your solution of No. 1791 is correct.
WALDENBURG (Lindau).—Too simple in construction. Such a device as "Castles" in a two-move position presents no problem to the modern solver.
A S (Wildbad).—We are obliged for your courtesy, but the game enclosed in your letter has been frequently published, and the problem is much too elementary. Mr. Morphy resides in New Orleans. He was born in June, 1837.
H B (Berlin).—Your proposed solution of No. 1796 is correct, but that of No. 1797 is not so. In reply to 1. B to K 4th Black can play 1. P to B 4th.
P L E F and LULU.—We shall examine the position and report the result.
ERNEST G (Southampton).—In casting on the Queen's side you must move the King to Q B sq and the Rook to Q sq.
J H (Queen's-square).—We have not space for all the variations springing from such a position. The following, which is the main line of play, will help you. Black plays, 21. Kt to R 7th (ch); 22. K to Kt sq, R takes P (ch); 23. K takes R, Q to Kt 5th (ch); 24. K takes Kt, B to Q 3rd (ch); 25. K to R sq, Q to R 6th (ch); 26. K to Kt sq, B to R 7th (ch); 27. K to R sq, R takes Kt; 28. K takes R, B takes Kt (ch); 29. B takes B, B to Kt 5th (ch), and Black mates in two moves.
J E V, JUN. (Zurphen).—Thanks. The games shall have our earliest attention.
W B G (Birmingham).—One of the two-move problems is marked for insertion; the others are too easy.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1797 received from E Burkhard, O Govett, G M B W, and Copiapho.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1798 received from C J Ellison, G M B W, Tonks, C E Marr, W Leeson, J Hunter, Dabbshill, Emile Frau, M H Hind, Neworth, S D Bessell, R H Brooks, and Waldenburg of Lindau.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1799 received from L Sharswood, Curiosa, R Gray, T Edgar, S R of Leeds, C S Cox, A R G, D Leslie, C Darragh, J F Spiers, L S D, Americaine, Lemmas, St J E, E Esmonde, Leonora and Leon, R Schofield, J W Hope, S Threlfall, J Dorothy, T Greenbank, G Fosbrooke, T Edgar, N Brock, Elsie, M Whiteley, J Woulton, J S W, M Ross, E Worsley, P la Page, E P Valliamy, T P F, Dr F S, W Borough (Shepherd's-bush), J de Honsteyn, C Govett, W Leeson, A Wood, East Marden, John B W (Woodfield), T R Judson, Copiapho, N Rumbelow, C G Ellison, Abdul Kechlin, Tombstones, Waldenburg of Lindau, E L G, S D Bessell, Dabbshill, B Phelan, G E Marr, Chessophile, C Meyer, J Hunter, G H V, E H H V, Horeward, W S B, R H Brooks, Trial, Constance E, S Stripe, J R Padston, Ned Nurca, Pretxtat, Second Life Guards, Lulu, and W G Webb.

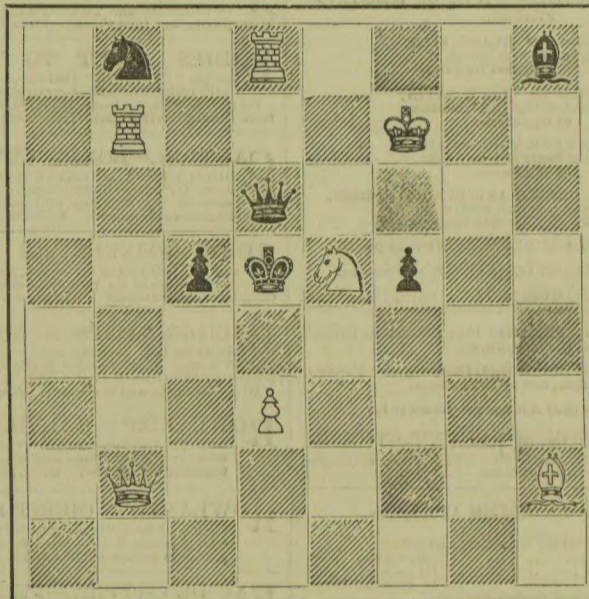
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1798.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 5th B takes Kt*
2. Q to K Kt 3rd B takes Q, or aught
3. B or Q mates accordingly.
* If 1. R takes Kt, then 2. Q to K 7th (ch); and if 1. B takes P, then 2. Kt to Q 3rd (ch), &c.

PROBLEM No. 1801.

By the Rev. W. LEESON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

Played in the first-class Tourney of the above society between Mr. THOROLD, the winner of the first prize, and Professor WAYTE.—(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to K 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd B to Kt 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
5. B to Kt 2nd B to K 2nd
6. B to B 3rd P to Q B 4th
7. Kt to K 5th Castles
8. B to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd
Black, of course, acted wisely in not taking the K Kt P with the Bishop, as that line of play would have given White a fine attack upon the castled King.
9. Kt to Kt 4th Kt to B 3rd
10. P to Q R 3rd P to Q 4th
11. Q to K 2nd P to Q R 3rd
12. Castles (Q R) P to Q Kt 4th
13. Kt takes Kt (ch) B takes Kt
14. P to K Kt 4th P to B 5th
WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
3. Q to K 2nd Kt to B 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd B to B 4th
5. Kt to B 3rd
P to K B 4th, at this point, forms the Lopez Gambit. That line of play was probably considered too hazardous for a tourney encounter, and the move in the text, or perhaps P to Q 3rd, appear to be the best at White's command.
5. Castles P to Q 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd
Whether this move proceeds from caution or timidity it is equally objectionable, for it invites attack at the weakest point of the field. White, we think, would have done better by developing his forces on the Queen's side.

A Game played in the same Tourney between Mr. FISHER and Professor WAYTE.—(King's Bishop's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
3. Q to K 2nd Kt to B 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd B to B 4th
5. Kt to B 3rd
WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
3. Q to K 2nd Kt to B 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd B to B 4th
5. Kt to B 3rd
Black takes prompt advantage of White's two last moves.
8. Kt to R 2nd R to K Kt sq
9. P to Q 3rd P to Kt 5th
10. P takes P Kt takes P at Kt 5th
11. Kt to B 3rd Q to B 3rd
12. B to K 3rd Q to Kt 3rd
13. R to Q sq
His best resource here appears to be B takes B; but Black in any case retains the attack with a fine game.
13. B takes B
14. P takes B Kt takes P
15. Kt to R 4th Q to Kt 6th
16. Q to R 5th Kt takes B
17. P takes Kt B to Kt 5th, and White resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A match between Mr. G. C. Heywood, the well-known composer of chess problems, and Mr. W. N. Potter, in which the latter yielded the large odds of a Knight and the Pawn and two moves alternately, has just been brought to a conclusion. In the course of the match ten games were played, Mr. Potter scoring three and drawing two at the odds of a Knight, and each side scoring two and one draw at the Pawn and two moves.

Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, and Pierce, the judges in the tourney of the British Problem Association, have awarded the prizes to the sets bearing the mottoes "Ex sudore voluptas" and "Anything," in the order named. The best single problems are pronounced to be as follow—in two moves, No. 1, of "Home, sweet home," in three moves, No. 1, of "Qui se ressemble s'assemble"; in four moves, No. 3, of "Es giebt," &c. The award will remain open until Sept. 1st next, when it will become final, should no objections be raised regarding the accuracy or originality of the problems in the interval. Eleven sets were contributed to this tourney, and the judges inform us that eight of these were found to contain one or more unsound problems. Inaccurate compositions have always been too numerous in problem tournaments; but we cannot call to mind any former competition that presented such an average as this, and we do not believe it is any indication of the standard of accuracy among English composers. Two of the correct sets are referred to above; the third is "Home, sweet home," which secured the special prize for the best two-move problem, and is therefore ineligible for the prize provided for the third best set. This sum is consequently reserved for future competition.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1872) with two codicils (dated June 13, 1876, and July 28, 1877) of Mr. Philip Wykeham Martin, M.P., of Leeds Castle, Kent, who died on May 31 last at the Commons House of Parliament, Westminster, was proved on the 7th inst. by the Right Hon. John George Dodson, M.P., and Frederick Iltid Nicholl, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Wykeham Martin, £1000, all his horses, carriages, wines and liquors, and other specific bequests; to Miss Emma Martha Ayton, formerly governess to his son, an annuity of £60 for life; to his uncle, the Rev. Francis William Wykeham Martin, £200; to his executors, £200 each, free of duty, and they are to receive certain annual sums in addition as trustees and for the management of his settled estates; and to his servants who have been two years in his service at the time of his decease two years' wages. All his real estate is devised to his executors, in the first place, for the purpose of keeping up and preserving them, for which object a sum of not more than £3000 per annum is to be spent; and, in the next place, to pay to his son, Cornwallis Philip Wykeham Martin, during the life of his mother, £2000 per annum; subject thereto, he settles all his estates to the use of his wife for life, and then to his said son for life, with remainder to his first and other sons according to their seniorities in tail. The residue of his personality is given upon trusts similar to the uses declared of his real estate.

The will (dated July 1, 1876) of the Rev. Francis John Eyre, late of Sandhurst Lodge, Tonbridge Wells, who died on June 3 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Mrs. Anne Louisa Eyre, the widow, Brownlow Poulter, and the Rev. John George Gresson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500; to his executors, Mr. Poulter and the Rev. J. G. Gresson, £200 each; to his daughter, Sophia Frances, the income of £10,000 during the life of his wife; to his wife his residence with the furniture and effects for life, and on her death the same are to go to his said daughter. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, then for his said daughter for life, and upon her death as she shall appoint.

The will (dated April 2, 1878) of the Venerable Hugh Morgan, Vicar of Rhyl, and Archdeacon and Canon of St. Asaph, who died on June 8 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Anna Maria Morgan, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated Aug. 14, 1863) with a codicil (dated June 30, 1865) of General Harry Thomson, late of Park-square West, Regent's Park, who died on June 27 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Miss Jane P. Thomson, the daughter, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £9000.

The will (dated Jan. 15, 1877) of Mr. James Wilson, late of No. 3, Blomfield-terrace, Shepherd's-bush, and of Craster, Northumberland, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Henry Barrett and Aaron Howey, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000.

The will (dated May 4, 1876) of Mr. Henry Mitford Boodle, formerly of No. 6, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park, and of No. 53, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, but late of Camerton, Tonbridge Wells, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by Henry Trelawny Boodle, the son, and Frederick Dumergue, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator gives all his real and personal estate to his wife, Mrs. Fanny Boodle.

The will (dated July 3, 1878) of Mr. Charles John Bythessea Brome, late of Heavitree, near Exeter, who died on the 8th ult., was proved in London on the 5th inst. by Miss Amelia Cecilia Brome, Miss Agnes Mary Brome, and Miss Julia Bythessea Brome, the daughters, the executrices, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

The Renfrew Town Council has resolved to buy five acres of land on the Elderslie estate, for the formation of a harbour.

Until the return of her Majesty from Scotland in November the state apartments at Windsor Castle will be open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Tickets can be obtained by applying personally at Collin's Library, Castle-hill. The Albert Memorial Chapel is open every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Under the Red Ensign. By Thomas Gray. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)
The Physical System of the Universe: An Outline of Physiography. By Sydney B. J. Skerchley, F.G.S., H.M. Geological Survey. (Daldy.)
The Lord's Host; or, Lessons from the Book of Joshua. By the Rev. G. W. Butler, M.A. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)
Berthold, and other Poems. By Meta Orred. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
Leisure Hours: Verses. By M. A. T. Sandys. (Pickering and Co.)
The Child of the Desert. By the Hon. C. S. Vereker. 3 v. (Chapman and Co.)
Ballads. By the Lady Middleton. (Kegan Paul and Co.)
Lyrics and Landscapes, &c. By Guy Roslyn. (Moxon.)
The Method of Law: An Essay on the Statement and Arrangement of the Legal Standard of Conduct. By James H. Monahan, Q.C. (Macmillan.)
Homo Sum. A Novel. By Georg Ebers. From the German of Clara Bell. 2 vols. (Simpson Low and Co.)
Hands, Not Hearts. By Lady Isabella Schuster. (Chapman and Hall.)
France: South Half; or, France beyond the Loire, with Parts of Italy and Spain, their Summer Resorts and Wintering Stations. Maps and Plans. Second Edition. By C. B. Black. (Adam and Charles Black.)
One Hundred Holy Songs, Carols, and Sacred Ballads. Original, and Suitable for Music. (Longmans and Co.)
William Tell. A Drama by Schiller. Translated into English Verse by Rev. E. Massie. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)
Carrafin. By the Author of "Marley Castle." 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)
Agriculture and Peasantry of Eastern Russia. By Henry Ling Roth. (Baillière, Tindall, and Co.)
Salvia Richmond. A Novel. 3 vols. (Bentley and Son.)
Verney Court. An Irish Novel. By M. Nethercott. 2 vols. (Remington.)
Tales from the Old Dramatists. By Marmaduke E. Browne, M.A. (Remington and Co.)
The Gamekeeper at Home. Sketches of Natural History and Rural Life. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
The New Paul and Virginia; or, Positivism on an Island. By W. H. Mallock. (Chatto and Windus.)
Uppingham-by-the-Sea. A Narrative of the Year at Borth. By J. H. S. (Macmillan and Co.)
Characteristics of Leigh Hunt, as exhibited in "Leigh Hunt's London Journal," 1834-5. By L. Cross. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)
Diplomatic Sketches: Count Beust. By "An Outsider." (Bentley and Sons.)
A Handbook on Home Life and Elementary Instruction. Practical Suggestions on National Primary Instruction. (Chapman and Hall.)
The Bulb Garden. By Samuel Wood. Coloured Illustrations, Plans, &c. (Crosby, Lockwood, and Co.)
On Foot Through the Peak. By James Croston, F.S.A. New Edition. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)
The Nabob. A Story of Parisian Life and Manners. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by E. Clavequin. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
Molly Bawn. By the Author of "Phyllis." 3 v. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
"Les Origines de la France Contemporaine." The Revolution. By H. A. Taine, D.C.L. Translated by John Durand. Vol. I. (Daldy and Co.)
Diderot and the Encyclopedists. By John Morley. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
Mine is Thine. A Novel. By Laurence W. M. Lockhart. 3 vols. (Blackwoods.)
Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute. Vol. IX., 1877-8. (Simpson Low and Co.)
A Month in the Midlands. By G. Bowers. Hunting Illustrations. Plates hand-coloured. New Edition. (Bradbury, Agnew, and Co.)
Hillford-on-Aire. By Martin Weld. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)
Physical Training: Practical and Theoretical. By "Amator." Second Edition. (Howard and Co., St. Bride-street.)

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